



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

INTRODUCTORY

G E O G R A P H Y

IN

READINGS AND RECITATIONS

BY

WILLIAM SWINTON
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

NATI ··· CHICAGO

OK COMPANY

632351
C

COPYRIGHT, 1882, BY
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, AND COMPANY.

S. I. G.

E-10

NOTE.

THIS book forms an introduction to the author's "Grammar School Geography," and the two books furnish a complete course of geographical study for common schools.

The plan of this "Introductory" is similar to that which has met wide approval in the author's "Elementary, or Brief Course;" that is, it combines reading-lessons (to enliven and stimulate) with recitation-lessons (to emphasize and fasten).

By its moderate size, simple style, and close relation of matter read to matter recited, it is suited to the capacity of beginners, while the text is so graded that the "Introductory" connects with the "Grammar School Geography" without the need of any intermediate manual.

W. S.

NEW YORK, March, 1882.



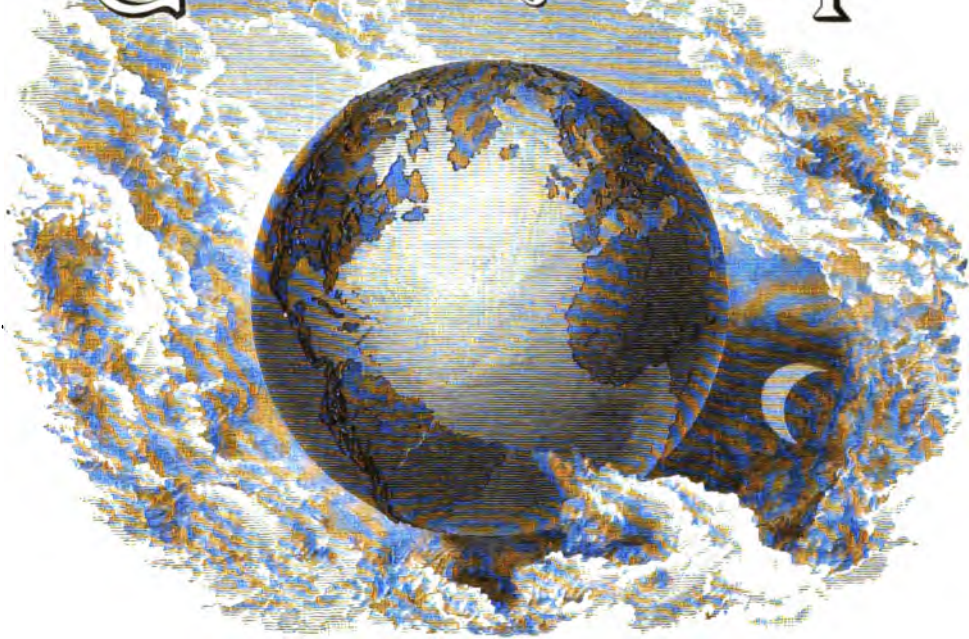
CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
INTRODUCTORY LESSONS	1-21	SOUTH AMERICA	75
NORTH AMERICA	23	EUROPE	83
UNITED STATES	32	ASIA	95
New England States	35	AFRICA	105
Middle Atlantic States	41	OCEANICA	111
Southern States	45	CIRCLES AND LINES ON GLOBES AND MAPS	114
Central States	53	TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR GENERAL REVIEW	115
Pacific Highland and Coast	59	TABLES OF POPULATION	116
Review Questions on United States	63		
OTHER COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA	64		

LIST OF MAPS.

	Page		Page
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	14	EASTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA, WITH NEWFOUND-	
EASTERN HEMISPHERE	15	LAND	68
THE ZONES	17	SOUTH AMERICA	74
NORTH AMERICA	22	PHYSICAL SOUTH AMERICA	76
PHYSICAL NORTH AMERICA	25	EUROPE	82
UNITED STATES	30, 31	PHYSICAL EUROPE	84
NEW ENGLAND STATES	34	BRITISH ISLES	85
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES	40	ASIA	94
SOUTHERN STATES, EASTERN DIVISION	46	PHYSICAL ASIA	96
SOUTHERN STATES, WESTERN DIVISION	48	AFRICA	104
CENTRAL STATES	52	PHYSICAL AFRICA	106
PACIFIC HIGHLAND AND COAST	58	OCEANICA	111

GEOGRAPHY



READING-LESSON I.

ABOUT THE EARTH.

A-mer'i-ca
cir-cum-nav'i-gate
Co-lum'bus

ge-og'ra-phy
Ma-gel'an
sphere

We live on the outside, or *surface*, of a great ball called the earth, or world. Already Surface of the earth. we know a little about the surface of the earth. We know something about the place where we have our home, and about our own neighborhood.

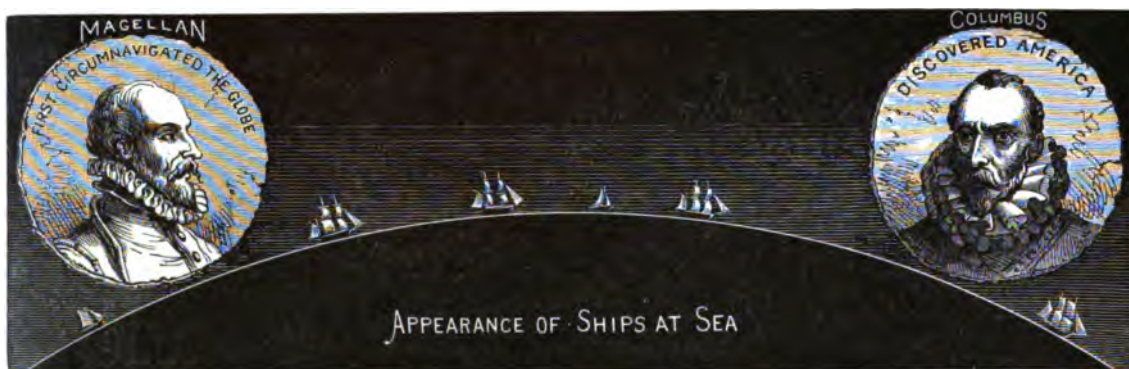
Every child has learned the name of the state in which he lives, and knows Its countries. that our country is called the United States. But even the United States is only a

part of the earth's surface. It is but one country out of many countries in the world.

So, too, we know the kind of people among whom we have always lived. But Their inhabitants. there are many kinds of people in the world, — white people and black people, yellow people and copper-colored people; and these have very different ways of living.

There is a study that teaches us about the surface of the earth, its countries, and their inhabitants. This is Geography. Geography.

Geography has many useful things to teach us. It teaches us how all the different What it teaches. people in the world make their living; what things each country has the most of; and how in the different countries the people take



the articles of which they have a plenty, and trade them off for articles which they need.

It has also many wonderful tales to tell,—
It's wonders. true stories of flaming mountains and moving ice-rivers, of huge waterfalls and great spouting springs, of vast deserts and strange underground caves, of lands where it is always summer and lands where it is always winter, of places where the people have only one long day and one long night in the year,—each lasting six months.

But, after all, is there any thing that seems much stranger than what we learned
The world a ball. at the beginning of this lesson,—that we live on the surface of a great ball? For who would think this without being told it? The earth looks flat,—it appears to be a great plain. And in olden times even the wisest men believed the earth to be a great plain. They thought that if a person should travel far enough he would come to the end of the world.

At last a wise man here and there began to think that the earth could not be flat.
What Columbus thought. One of these men was Columbus. You have heard how he set out on the voyage that led to his finding America. Now, he would never have started on that daring voyage if he had not believed the world to be round. He found America by believing that the earth is round.

About fifty years after the time of Colum-

bus another daring navigator named Magellan made a still more wonderful voyage. He sailed quite around the earth. The word *circumnavigate* means the same as "sail around;" and so we say that Magellan was the first man who circumnavigated the world. He set out from a port in Spain, and after sailing on and on, without turning back, his ships reached the same port from which they had started. The voyage took more than three years.

People who live on the seashore, or on a large lake, can see any day something that shows the earth is round. When a ship is coming into port, the tops of the masts are always seen first, then the sails, and last of all the hull. So when a ship is going out to sea, the hull is first lost to sight, then the sails, and last of all the tops of the masts. This would not be so if the earth were flat.

That the earth is round there are many other proofs given us by learned men. These reasons you will understand better when you have studied geography more; and indeed, they are so many that we *know* the earth is round, nearly like a ball.

Any thing that is round like a ball is called a *globe*, or *sphere*. And so, when we are asked what is the shape of the earth, we say that it is nearly the shape of a globe, or sphere.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is Geography?*

Geography is the study that teaches us about the surface of the earth, its countries, and their inhabitants.

2. *What is the surface of the earth?*

The surface of the earth is its outside.

3. *What is the shape of the earth?*

It is round nearly like a globe, or sphere.

4. *How was the true shape of the earth first found out?*

By sailing around the earth.

5. *Give another proof that the earth is round.*

When a ship is coming in from sea the tops of the masts are seen first, then the sails, and last the hull.

READING-LESSON II.

DIRECTION AND DISTANCE.

as-tron'o-mer
cir-cum'fer-ence

di-am'e-ter
sur-vey'or

We are going to learn about many places, so let us start with the place where we are,—the schoolroom. The first thing we ask about a place is, "Where is it?"

Giving
direction.



Showing Direction.

Now, we may *point* toward a place, as our school, the church, the post-office; but if we wish to *tell* a person where a place is, we must

direct him which way to go to it. That is, we must give him the *direction*.

All over the world people have come to learn direction by the sun; for the sun can be seen by people everywhere, even by the Indian in the deep forest, or by the mariner on the wide ocean. So in every

The sun as
the great
director.



Mariner and his Compass.

language there are words that mean the same thing as *east* and *west*; and, whatever the word may be, "east" means where the sun seems to rise, and "west" where it seems to set.

When one stands with the right arm stretched toward the rising sun, like the boy in the picture, his face will be turned toward the *north* and his back toward the *south*. Then toward his right hand will be *east* and toward his left hand *west*. Or, if we go out at noon, when the sun is shining, the direction in which our shadow falls is north, and the opposite direction south. Now, if we face toward our shadow at noon, we can easily tell which way is east and which way is west: east is toward the right hand, west toward the left.

Direction
by the sun.

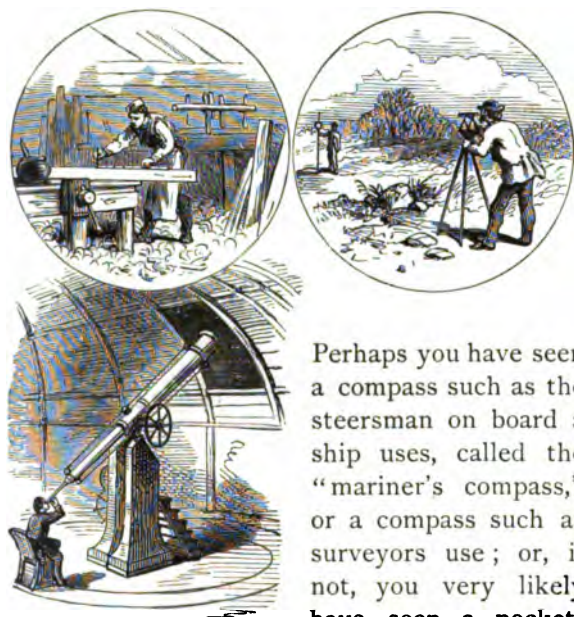
At night, travelers on the land and sailors on the sea often find their direction by looking at a bright star called the North Star. On a clear night you may ask

By the
North Star.

some one to point out to you this star, and tell you how direction is found by it.

But the very best way of telling direction at all times is by a compass. This wonderful little instrument shows not only the four chief *points* or directions, — north, south, east, west; but the points between these, — north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west; and even points between these again.

Direction
by the
compass.



Measuring Distance.

To locate a place exactly, that is, to tell where it is, we must be able not only to tell in what direction it is from us, but how far off it is. We must know its *distance* as well as its direction.

Every day you hear people speaking of the common measures of length, as a foot, a yard, a mile. You have seen the carpenter measuring by his foot-rule.

Perhaps you have seen a surveyor out with his men, measuring distance by means of a marked chain. We can understand how these things are done; but is it not very wonderful to think that the astronomer, by the use of the telescope and

About
distance.

About
measuring
distance.

other instruments, can tell the distance from the earth to the sun, or from star to star?

The mile is the measure most used in speaking about places. Now, if you have in your mind a pretty good idea of how long a mile is, it will help you to understand what a very great globe the earth is. The distance through it is about eight thousand miles, and the distance around it is nearly twenty-five thousand miles. The measure *through* the center of a ball, or globe, is called its *diameter*; the measure *around* it is called its *circumference*.

If a railroad could be built around the earth, it would take a very fast train, going all the time, thirty days to make the trip. If there were no sea to stop you, and you could walk ten hours a day at the rate of four miles an hour, it would take nearly two years to make the whole journey.

Size of
the earth.

A long
journey.

FOR RECITATION.

1. What are the four chief points of the compass?

They are east, west, north, and south.

2. Where is east?

East is where the sun seems to rise.

3. Where is west?

West is where the sun seems to set.

4. Where are north and south?

If we stretch our right arm towards the east, and our left arm towards the west, the north is in front of us and the south behind us.

5. Which way does our shadow point at noon?

It points toward the north.

6. What names are given to the points of the compass between the four chief points?

North-east, south-east, south-west, and north-west.

7. What is the size of the earth?

The earth is nearly eight thousand miles *through* (in diameter), and about twenty-five thousand miles *around* (in circumference).

READING-LESSON III.

ABOUT A MAP.

in-te'ri-or
ground'-planphoto-graph
scale

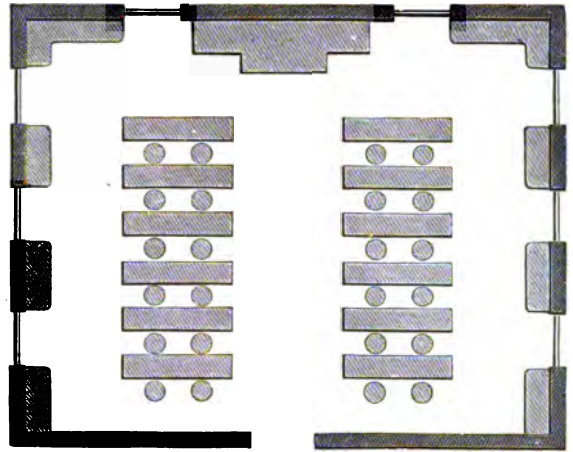
The Schoolroom. — A Picture.

HERE we start from the schoolroom again. In the picture we see maps hung on the wall; and we must learn what a map is, for without maps we could know very little about geography.

The drawing shows us the inside, or *interior*, of a schoolroom. We see the floor, ceiling, walls, windows, and the desks and other objects in the room. Every part of this drawing is really equally far off and equally near to us; but this does not *seem* to be so: the part in the center of the drawing appears to be the farthest off, and the different objects in the schoolroom are shown as in the various positions in which we should see them if we stood at the door, and looked in. It is a *picture*.

Now, if we could lift off the roof and look down, we should see the floor, and all the objects on it. And, if a drawing of the schoolroom were made as we should then see it, we should have what is called a *ground-plan*, or a *plan* of the schoolroom, as at the top of the next column.

Suppose you draw a plan of *your* schoolroom. First, you must measure it. Let us say it is forty feet long and thirty feet wide. Of course you can not draw on your slate



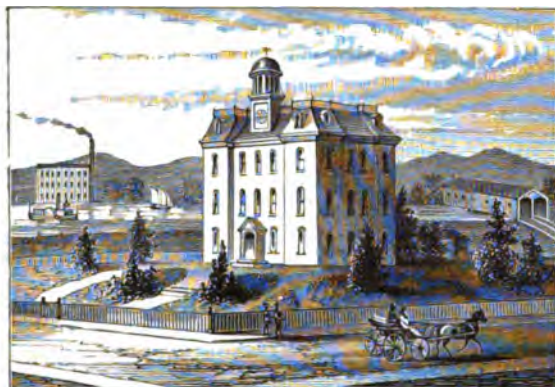
The Schoolroom. — A Plan.

or on the blackboard a line forty feet long: so let us make one inch stand for ten feet, then the lines for the longer sides of the room will be four inches, and those for the shorter sides three inches.

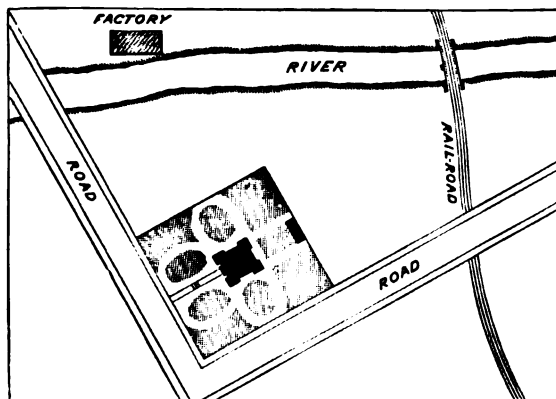
This is making the drawing on what is called a *scale*, — a scale of one inch to ten feet. We have all seen a photograph of a man six feet tall; but was the figure in the photograph six feet in length? No: perhaps it was only three inches. Now, if the man was six feet (seventy-two inches) high, and the picture only three inches long, we should say that the picture was on a scale of three inches to seventy-two, or one inch to twenty-four.

As we have measured the schoolroom, and made a plan of it, so we may measure the school-grounds, and make a *map* of them. We speak of a "plan" of a building, and of a "map" of the school-grounds, or the school-district, or our state, or the United States, or the world. A map is a plan of the whole or any part of the earth's surface.

When we drew the plan of the schoolroom we did not make *pictures* of the objects on the floor: we *represented* the objects by lines and marks. So we draw the map of the school-grounds by using signs that stand for the different objects in them.



Picture of the School-grounds.



Map of the School-grounds.

If you think a little, you will see that we can not get along at all in learning about the different parts of the earth without maps. No matter how many pictures of any part of the world you may have seen, you can not tell where it is, nor of what shape it is, nor how large it is, unless you have a map of it.

One thing must be kept in mind all the time in looking at a map,—its *scale*. We

may make a map of a country on a small scale or on a large scale. Sometimes we make quite a large map to show a small country; and we need to do this when the country has many rivers and mountains and places that we wish to show clearly. And sometimes we make quite a small map to show a large country in a general way. We might make a map of the whole world on a space no larger than that used in drawing the map of the school-grounds.

Maps are generally made with the top for the north, the right side for the east, the bottom for the south, and the left side for the west.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is a plan, or ground-plan, of the schoolroom?*

It is such a drawing as we might make if we could look down from above on the room.

2. *What is a map?*

A map is a plan of the whole or of any part of the earth's surface.

3. *What must we bear in mind in drawing a map or in studying one?*

We must bear in mind its scale.

4. *How are the directions generally shown on maps?*

The top generally represents north, and the bottom south; the right side east, and the left side west.

READING-LESSON IV.

DIVISIONS OF LAND: ISLAND, PENINSULA, CAPE, ISTHMUS.

at'oll
cor'al
isth'mus (is'mus)

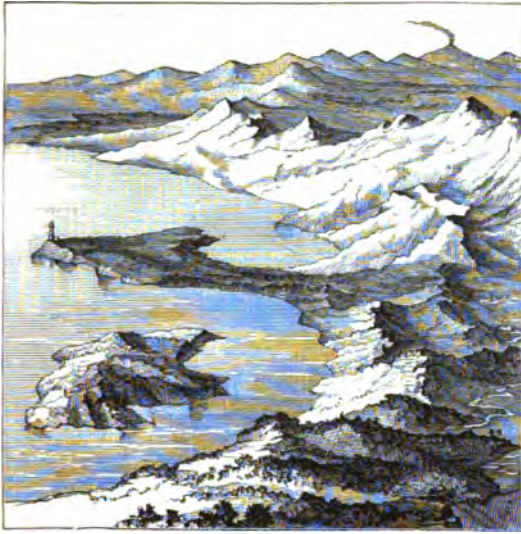
pen-in'su-la
pla-teau' (-d)
poly'p

WHERE do people live and build their houses? You say, on the land; and that is right. The solid land is the dwelling-place of man. Where do fishes live, and on what do ships sail? You say that fishes live in the water, and ships sail on the water. Now, the earth's surface consists of land and water; for there is no part of the earth that is not either the one or the other of these.

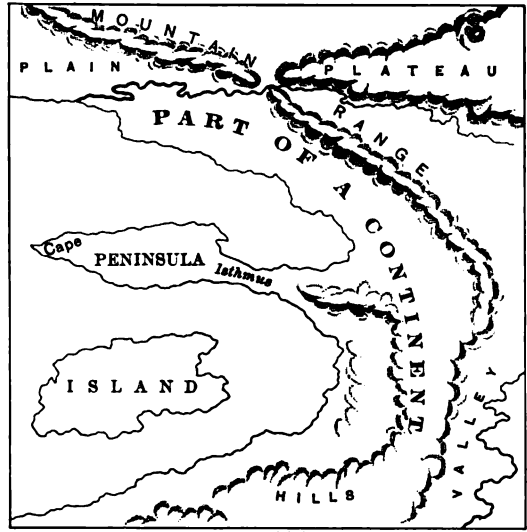
If you have ever been at the seashore, you know that the edges of the land, where they touch the water, are not straight and even, but are notched and uneven. Parts of the land stretch out into the water more than others, and between these are open-

Land and water.

Their different shapes.



Picture of Land Divisions.



Map of Land Divisions.

ings through which the water flows up into the land. Then, again, every one knows that some parts of the land are higher than others.

There are different names for the different parts of land and water. And as these different forms of land and water were not made by man, but are as we find them in nature, we call them *natural* divisions of land and water.

Islands, peninsulas, capes, isthmuses, valleys, plains, plateaus, and mountains are names of the natural divisions of land, — eight divisions. They are all shown in the picture and on the map above.

Almost every pupil must have seen an island, and knows that it is a body of land surrounded by water. Even if you have not seen an island in the sea, you may have seen one in a lake or river. Islands are of all sizes, some very small, others very large. Some are quite near the coast, others are hundreds of miles out in the ocean.



An Atoll.

The strangest islands of all are those called coral islands. These have been built up from the bottom of the sea very slowly by millions and millions of little animals.

The coral animal, called the coral *polyp*, is at first somewhat like a small drop of jelly. Millions of these little creatures fasten themselves to rocks at the bottom of the sea, where the water is shallow. Soon a little stony matter forms in the body of each polyp; and, when the animal dies, the stony matter remains. This goes on in a way which the teacher will explain to you, and at last a real island is formed. The most beautiful coral islands are of a round shape. These are called *atolls*.

You may be sure that if you live on the coast, or near a large lake, you have seen a peninsula. What does this word mean?

“Pene” in Latin means. *almost*, and “insula” means *island*: so “peninsula” signifies *almost an island*. A peninsula is a body of land nearly surrounded by water.

At the end of the peninsula (in the picture of the land divisions) you see a high point of land extending into the water. This is called a *cape* (which is from a Latin word meaning *head*), because a cape is generally a head of land, or as we say a headland. If we were making a sea-voyage, we should hear a good deal about capes; for the first thing we should see when we got in sight of land would most likely be one of these headlands.

The only other division of land that is named from its shape is an *isthmus*. The word "isthmus" means *neck*. And this is just what an isthmus is. Look again at the picture of the divisions of land: you see the peninsula, which we may compare to a head, and the mainland, which we may compare to the body. These are joined by an isthmus, which is a sort of neck. So an isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining two larger bodies of land.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *Of what does the earth's surface consist?*

It consists of land and water.

2. *How many natural divisions of land are there, and what are they?*

There are eight natural divisions of land,—islands, peninsulas, capes, isthmuses, valleys, plains, plateaus, and mountains.

3. *What is an island?*

An island is a body of land surrounded by water.

4. *What is a peninsula?*

A peninsula is a body of land nearly surrounded by water.

5. *What is a cape?*

A cape is a point of land extending into the water.

6. *What is an isthmus?*

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining two larger bodies of land.

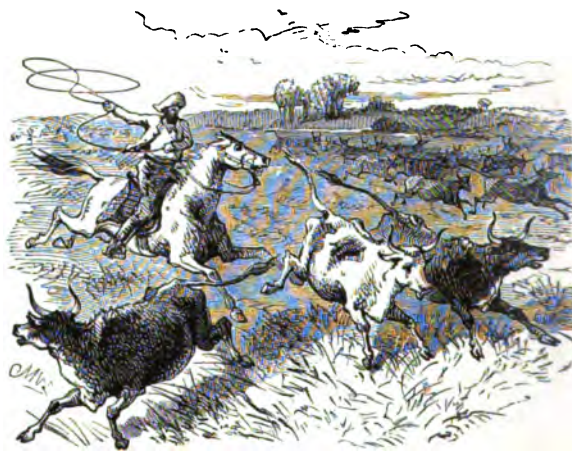
READING-LESSON V.

DIVISIONS OF LAND: PLAIN, PLATEAU, VALLEY, MOUNTAIN.

crater
Ev'er-est
pam'pas

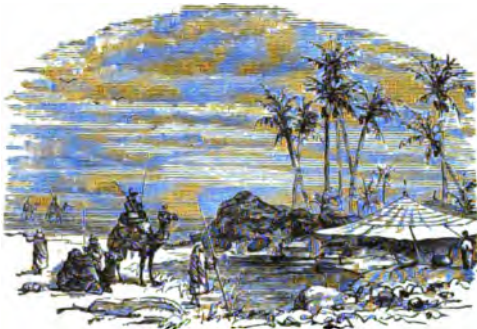
o'a-sis
prairie
vol-ca-no

A PLAIN is a tract of low and generally level land. There are different kinds of plains in different countries. In the western part of our own country are vast level or wave-like plains called prairies. A prairie is like a waving sea of grass, and in the spring it is covered with many kinds of beautiful wild-flowers. In some parts you may see great herds of buffaloes feeding on the grass. Sometimes a prairie takes fire, burning the grass for many miles. All living creatures then flee in dismay, for there is scarcely any thing in the world so terrible as a prairie on fire.



Lassoing Wild Cattle.

In some countries are other kinds of grassy plains, as the *pampas* in South America. Over the pampas roam countless herds of wild horses and cattle. Men go out on horseback to catch the cattle, which they do by means of a long rope or strip of leather with a slip-noose at one end. This is called a *lasso*, and the herdsmen are very skillful in its use.

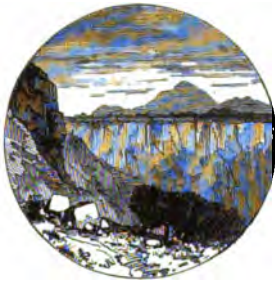


An Oasis in the Desert.

In some parts of the world there are vast sandy plains, called *deserts*. As there is neither rain nor dew in the desert, you will not wonder that no green thing can grow there.

For miles and miles there is nothing but the hot, burning sand. The camel can cross the desert, for he can go for days without water. The desert of sand is a frightful solitude, silent like the grave. Yet even in the desert there are here and there green spots, where palm-trees grow, and wells of water are found. Such a spot is called an *oasis*, and when the weary caravans come to one of these they are much rejoiced.

In this picture we see a plain; but instead of being on a level with the land in the fore-part of the picture it is raised high above it, just as the top of a table is raised above the floor. Sometimes land of this kind is called a *table-land*. But the more common name for it is *plateau*.



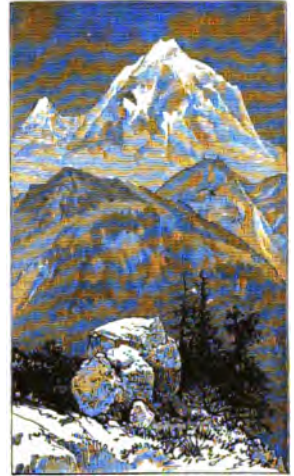
Plateau in Arizona.

A valley is the low land between hills or mountains. Generally a brook or river runs through a valley. It is likely that every pupil has seen a valley. But you must not think that all valleys are small, or can be seen at one view. Some valleys are very long and wide. Such, in our own country, is

the Mississippi Valley: it is so large that it takes in many states, and is the home of millions of people.

When the land, instead of being sunk below the surrounding country, is raised above it, we call it a hill; and a very high hill is called a mountain.

The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest, in Asia. It is nearly five and a half miles high. Though it is on the hottest part of the globe, it is covered with snow all the year round.



Mt. Everest, — Highest Mountain on the Globe.

The strangest of all mountains are the burning mountains, called *volcanoes*. These are mountain-peaks that have great openings in them like chimneys. The top of the great chimney is called the crater of the volcano; and through the crater steam, melted stones, cinders, and other substances are at times thrown out from within the earth. In some cases the great outpourings from volcanoes have covered up whole cities, with all their inhabitants.

Mountains are generally seen standing, not alone, but in long rows of peaks. Such a row is called a mountain-*chain*, or mountain-*range*. Often several chains or ranges of mountains are found side by side, with wide plateaus between them.

FOR RECITATION.

1. What is a plain?

A plain is a tract of low and generally level land.

2. Describe three different kinds of plains.

The prairies and pampas are immense grassy plains, deserts are vast sandy plains.

3. *What is a plateau?*

A plateau is a vast elevated plain.

4. *What is a valley?*

A valley is the low land between hills or mountains.

5. *What is a mountain? What is a hill?*

A mountain is a great ridge of land rising above the surrounding country. A hill is a ridge of land not so high as a mountain.

6. *What is a volcano?*

A volcano is a burning mountain.

7. *What is a mountain-chain, or mountain-range?*

A mountain-chain, or range, is a long row of mountain-peaks.

READING-LESSON VI.

DIVISIONS OF WATER.

cat'a-ract
crevice
prec'i-pice

source
trib'u-ta-ry
va'por

Natural
divisions
of water.

LAKES and rivers, seas, gulfs, bays, and straits, are the names of the natural divisions of water,—six divisions. They are all shown in the picture and map below.



Picture of Water Divisions.

A lake is a body of water surrounded by land, while an island is a body of land surrounded by water. There are lakes of all sizes, from little ponds to great sheets of water more than a hundred miles long and wide. They are nothing but water filling great hollows, or basins, in the land. These hollows are filled either from springs bubbling up under them, or by rivers flowing into them.

Let us follow the course of the river of which we have a picture on the next page. We can not see where it begins,—its *About source*, as it is called. We may, however, be sure that it is a tiny spring in the hills. But, you may ask, how does the spring come there? I will tell you. It comes from the rain or snow, falling on the hills.

The rain or snow falls on the hill-tops, and part of the water sinks into the earth and rocks, through little crevices, so that at last the water fills up any hollow it finds. When the water has filled such a hollow, it bubbles out in a spring, and runs down the hillside in rills or rivulets. These coming together form a larger stream (called a brook, creek, or branch); and these in their turn unite to form the still larger



Map of Water Divisions.

stream called a river. The stream follows the slope of the land, bending around the foot of the mountains. Then we notice a place

where it fills a hollow in the land, thus forming a lake. From the foot of the lake the river again flows on. It is soon joined by another stream, which, since it *contributes* its water to the first river, is called a *tributary*.

Later in its course it runs over a sloping place in its channel and forms a *rapid*; next it falls over a precipice, thus forming a waterfall, or *cataract*. It then flows on and on, till at last it is lost in the sea.

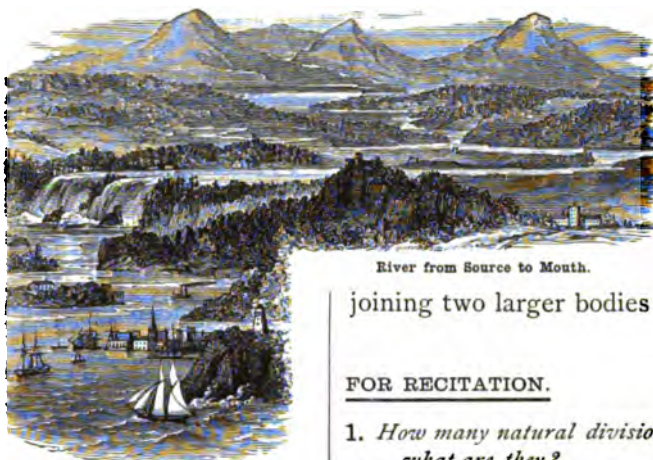
A river with all its branches is called a *river-system*. The land drained by a river-system is called a *basin*, and the dividing ridge of land between two basins is known as a *water-shed*.

But this is not the whole story of the river. The river not only flows *into* the ocean,—it comes up *from* it. For where does the rain which fell on the hill-top, and made the spring, come from? It comes from the ocean.

The heat of the sun is all the time drawing up from the surface of the sea a great deal of moisture in the form of vapor, or mist. When the vapor cools, it takes the form of clouds. When these clouds are blown to where it is colder, as against the chilly tops of mountains, they let fall their water in rain or snow.

Seas, gulfs, bays, and straits are generally salt waters,—parts of the ocean. A sea, gulf, or bay is a body of water

partly or nearly surrounded by land. These divisions of water correspond to a peninsula, which is a body of land nearly surrounded by water. A strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water. It corresponds to an isthmus, which is a narrow neck of land joining two larger bodies of land.



River from Source to Mouth.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *How many natural divisions of water are there, and what are they?*

There are six natural divisions of water,—lakes and rivers, seas, gulfs, bays, and straits.

2. *What is a lake?*

A lake is a body of water surrounded by land.

3. *To what land division does it correspond?*

This division of water corresponds to an island.

4. *What is a river?*

A river is a large stream of water flowing through the land.

5. *What is a sea, gulf, or bay?*

A sea, gulf, or bay is a body of water partly or nearly surrounded by land.

6. *To what land division do they correspond?*

These divisions of water correspond to a peninsula.

7. *What is a strait?*

A strait is a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water.

8. *To what land division does it correspond?*

This division of water corresponds to an isthmus.

READING-LESSON VII.

THE HEMISPHERES.

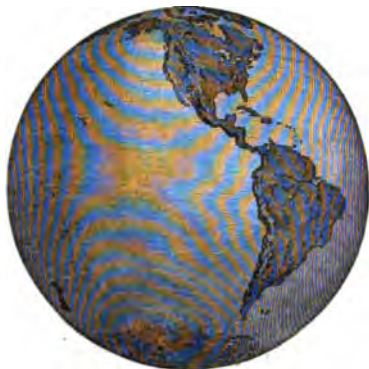
Af'ric-an
Ant-arctic
Arctic
At-lan'tic
Asia (ā'si-ā)
Aus-tra-li-a

Eu-rope (ū'rup)
E-qua'tor
hem'i-sphere
In'dian
O-ce-an'ic-a (-she-)
Pa-c'ific

We have learned about the smaller divisions of land and water; but we have not seen what are the great bodies of land and the great bodies of water on the surface of the earth.

If we could get very high up in the air, so as to look down on our world, when the sun was shining full on it, that half of the earth which the sun was shining on would appear very much as in this picture.

A balloon
view.



If we stayed till the earth rolled round so that the sun shone on the other half, it would appear very much as in this picture. And in



both pictures the dark parts represent land and the lighter parts water.

Each of these pictures represents one half of the surface of the earth. Each half is called a *hemisphere*, and this is not a hard word to understand; for we know that the earth is a *sphere*, and "hemi" means *half*.

A hemi-
sphere.

In the map on the next page we see the hemispheres placed side by side. The one on the left is named the Western Hemisphere, and the one on the right, the Eastern Hemisphere. And these two half-spheres show us the great bodies of land and water.

The hemi-
spheres.

There are five *grand divisions* of land. Two are in the Western Hemisphere,—North America and South America. These are called the Western Continent. Three are in the Eastern Hemisphere,—Europe, Asia, and Africa. These are called the Eastern Continent. In the Eastern Hemisphere are also a great island called Australia and many other islands in the Pacific Ocean. This island-world is called Oceanica.

Grand
divisions
of land.

The grand divisions of water are called oceans. Of these there are five,—three great oceans,—the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans; and two smaller oceans,—the Arctic Ocean in the North, and the Antarctic Ocean in the South.

Of water.

By looking at the map we see that there is much more water than land. Only about one-quarter of the earth's surface is land,—the other three-quarters are water.

How much
of each.

At the top of the map you notice the words "North Pole," and at the bottom, "South Pole." The North Pole is the point farthest north on the earth's surface; the South Pole is the point farthest south.

A word
about the
"poles."

The last thing we need to observe in this map is a line marked Equator. It stretches across both the Western Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere: so that we may think of it as a line running quite around the

About the
Equator.

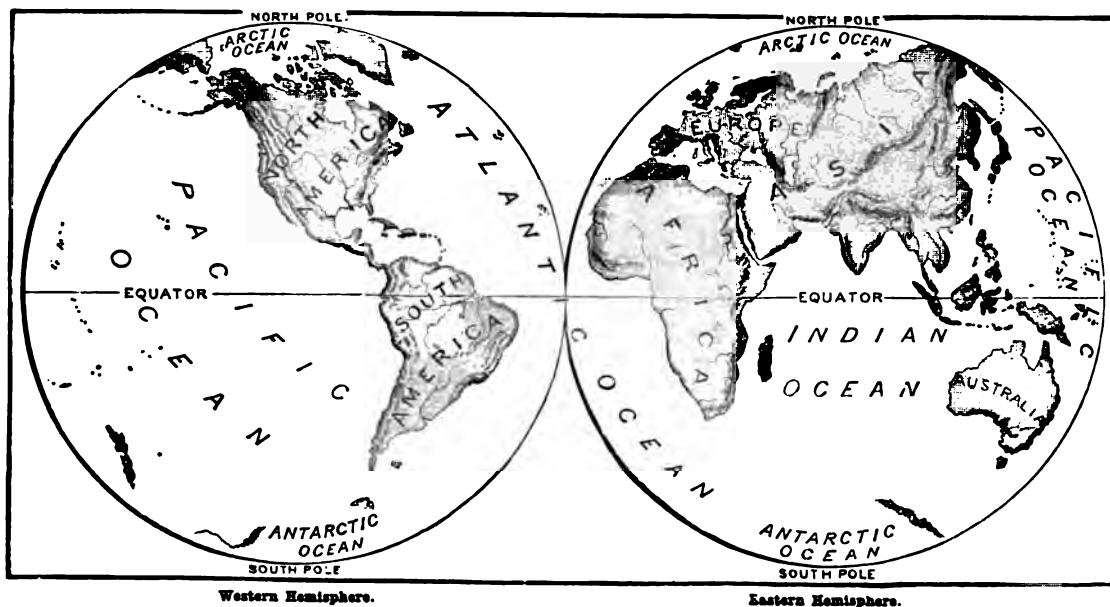
earth. There is really no such line drawn around the earth; but it is useful to *imagine* such a line, and to mark it on maps. The Equator is just midway between the North Pole and the South Pole: hence it divides the earth's surface into two hemispheres. The half of the earth north of the Equator is called the Northern Hemisphere; the half south of it, the Southern Hemisphere. The word "equator" means that which divides *equally*.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is a hemisphere?*
A hemisphere is one half of the earth.
2. *What is the half of the earth shown in the left-hand picture called?*
The Western Hemisphere.
3. *What is the half of the earth shown in the right-hand picture called?*
The Eastern Hemisphere.
4. *What is a continent?*
A continent is one of the largest divisions of the land.
5. *How many grand divisions of land are there?*
There are five,—two in the Western Hemisphere, called North America and South

America; and three in the Eastern Hemisphere, called Europe, Asia, and Africa.

6. *What is the island-world called?*
It is called Oceanica.
7. *What is an ocean?*
An ocean is one of the largest divisions of the water.
8. *How many oceans are there?*
There are five oceans,—the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans.
9. *How much of the surface of the earth is land, and how much water?*
About one-quarter is land; the other three-quarters are water.
10. *What is the North Pole, and what is the South Pole?*
The North Pole is the point farthest north on the earth's surface, and the South Pole the point farthest south.
11. *What is the Equator?*
The Equator is a line which we may imagine as running quite around the earth, midway between the two poles.
12. *What hemispheres are made by the Equator?*
The Northern Hemisphere, north of the Equator, and the Southern Hemisphere, south of it.





Western Hemisphere.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

WHICH continent is shown on the map of the Western Hemisphere?

What are the two grand divisions of land in the Western Continent?

Part of what other grand division is shown on the map of the Western Hemisphere?

In what direction is South America from North America? In what direction is North America from South America?

Which grand division is north of the Equator?

Which one of these grand divisions is crossed by the Equator?

Which grand division is wholly in the Northern Hemisphere?

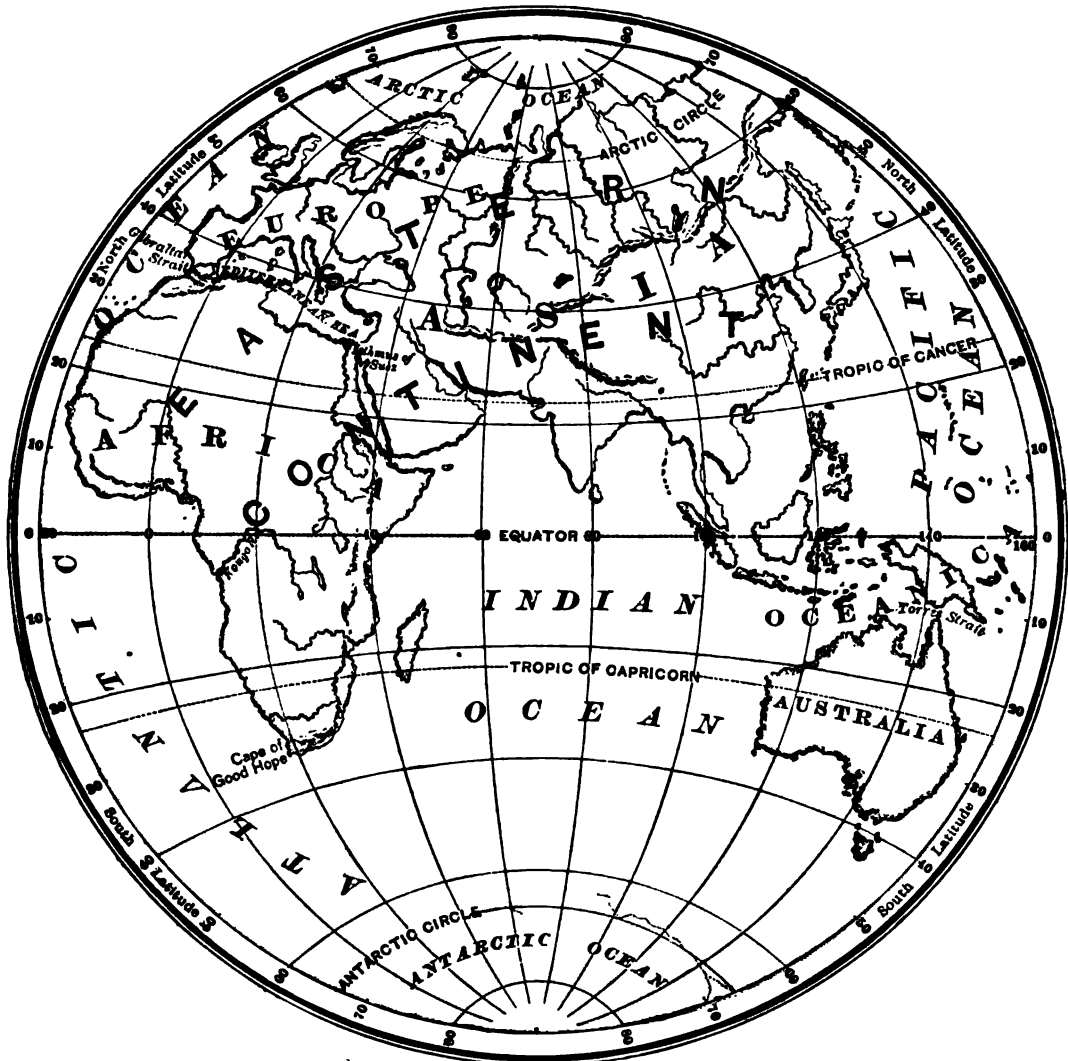
Which grand division is mostly in the Southern Hemisphere?

What ocean is in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere?

What ocean is in the eastern part?

What ocean is in the southern part?

What ocean is in the western part?



Eastern Hemisphere.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

WHICH continent is shown on the map of the Eastern Hemisphere?

What are the three grand divisions of land in the Eastern Continent?

What great island, sometimes called a continent, is shown in the map of the Eastern Hemisphere? *Ans.* Australia.

In what direction is Europe from Asia? Africa from Asia? Europe from Africa? Asia from Africa?

Which two grand divisions of land are north of the Equator?

Which grand division is crossed by the Equator?

Which two grand divisions are wholly in the Northern Hemisphere?

Which one is partly in the Southern Hemisphere?

What ocean is in the northern part of the Eastern Hemisphere?

What ocean is in the eastern part?

What ocean is in the southern part?

What ocean is in the western part?

What ocean is south of Asia?

READING-LESSON VIII.

THE BELTS OF CLIMATE.

frigid
ob-lique/
ther-mom'e-ter

tem'per-ate
tor'rid
ver'ti-cal

LET us now put together three facts : 1. We get our heat from the sun. 2. It is generally cooler every day in the morning and evening than it is at noon. 3. The weather in most parts of the world is hot in summer and cold in winter.

Now, any one can see that at noon the rays of the sun fall on us more nearly over our heads (that is, more nearly *vertical*) than in the morning or evening. And if we watch the seasons we shall see that the sun goes higher up in the sky in summer than in winter. From these facts we learn that the sun's rays are hottest when they fall most directly, and coldest when they fall most slantingly (obliquely).

Now for the same reason it is *in some parts of the world always hot, and in other parts always cold*. The sun will always give most heat at that part of the world where its rays fall most directly, and least heat where they slant off most. The sun's rays give most heat at the Equator, and least heat at those two opposite points called the North Pole and the South Pole.

There is a broad belt all round the world, on each side of the Equator, where the sunshine is always hot. There are two belts, one around the North Pole and the other around the South Pole, where it is always cold. Then there is a belt north of the Equator, between the always-hot and the always-cold belt, where there is a hot season (summer) and a cold season (winter). There is another belt of the same kind south of the Equator. These we call *temperate*, or moderate, belts. The temperate belts have the different seasons.

By "climate" we mean, for the most part,

the weather as regards heat and cold. And in speaking of the different climates we use the word *zone*, which means the same thing as "belt."

The hot zone is called the Torrid (or burning) Zone. The cold zones are called the Frigid (or frozen) zones, — that around the North Pole being the North Frigid Zone, and that around the South Pole the South Frigid Zone. The temperate zone between the Torrid Zone and the North Frigid Zone is called the North Temperate Zone; and that between the Torrid Zone and the South Frigid Zone, the South Temperate Zone.

One other fact about climate you should know: it is not *always* the case that places in the Torrid Zone have a scorching climate. In some parts of the Torrid Zone it is so cold that the snow lies all the year round. Let us see why this is so.

We have most of us climbed a mountain in summer-time. Even though the air was hot at the foot of the mountain, we found, if the mountain was a lofty one, that when we reached the top the air was cool. If we had taken a thermometer with us we should have noticed that the heat was many degrees less than in the plain below. In all parts of the world, the higher we go up above the earth's surface the colder it is. How strange it is, that by climbing a mountain three miles high we can, even at the Equator, pass through all climates, from that of the Torrid Zone to that of the Frigid Zone!

FOR RECITATION.

[See map, page 17.]

1. *In what part of the earth does the sun give most heat?*

It gives most heat where its rays fall vertically, — that is, at the Equator.

2. *In what part does it give least heat?*

It gives least heat where its rays fall most obliquely, — that is, at the poles.

3. What does the word "zone" mean?

It means a *belt* of climate.

4. Into how many zones is the earth's surface divided?

Into five zones.

5. What is the middle zone called?

It is called the Torrid Zone.

6. What are the two zones on each side of the Torrid Zone called?

The one north of the Torrid Zone is called

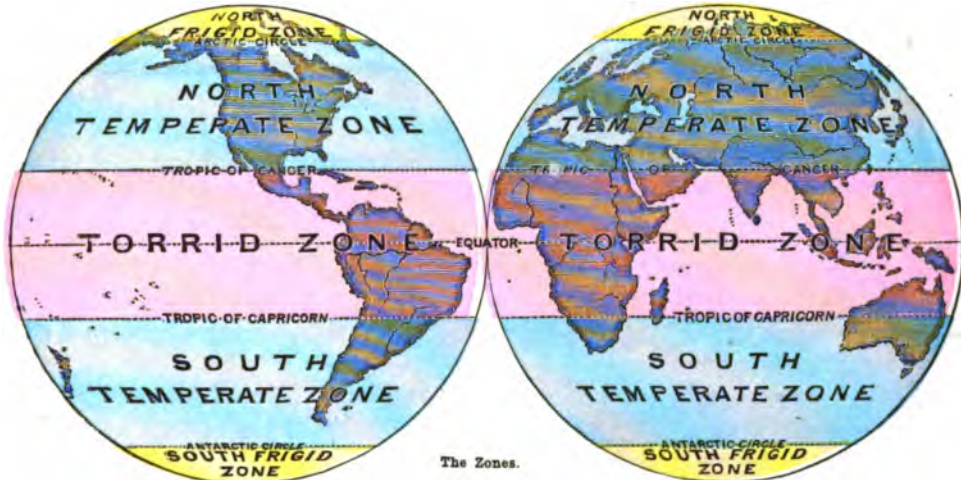
the North Temperate Zone ; the one south of it is called the South Temperate Zone.

7. What are the Frigid zones called?

The zone around the North Pole is called the North Frigid Zone, and that around the South Pole the South Frigid Zone.

8. How does climate depend on the height of a place?

The greater the height of a place the colder its climate is.



The Zones.

READING-LESSON IX.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

hip-po-pot'a-mus
lich'en

rhi-noc'er-os
gi-raffe'

THINGS that grow from the ground are called *plants*, or vegetables. All the plants that grow naturally in a country are called the *vegetation* of that country.

Now, we need to think a great deal about climate, because the vegetation of a country depends mostly on its climate. In countries where the climate is hot and moist, there are many kinds of large plants. In countries where the climate is very cold, and the frost is in the ground nearly all the time, there are few plants, and these are small.

The plants that grow in the Torrid Zone are

called *tropical* plants. The vegetation here is very rich. Here grow great forests, many different kinds of palm-trees, such as the *Tropical* date-palm and the cocoanut-palm ; and many trees from which we get the most beautiful kinds of wood for furniture, as mahogany and rosewood. Here also are found the sugar-cane, coffee-plant, tobacco-plant, india-rubber tree, spices ; and many delicious fruits, as the banana, pine-apple, orange, fig, etc.

In the Temperate zones grow the plants we are familiar with, — the elm, oak, pine, maple, walnut, and hemlock ; wheat, Indian-corn, oats, and rye ; cotton and tobacco ; the apple, pear, plum, peach, and grape.

The farther north we go in the North Temperate Zone, and the farther south in the South Temperate Zone, the more scanty the vegeta-

tion becomes. In the frozen zones the trees are mere shrubs, and near the poles there are no trees at all, and the only plants are dwarf bushes, mosses, and lichens.

The picture opposite shows some of the animals belonging to the different zones. In the Torrid Zone we see the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, giraffe, lion, tiger, monkey, crocodile, ostrich, etc. In the Temperate zones we see the horse, ox, bison, moose, grizzly bear, sheep, goat, kangaroo, etc. In the Frigid zones we see only the whale, polar-bear, reindeer, walrus, seal, and a few water-birds.

3. What are some of the principal tropical plants?

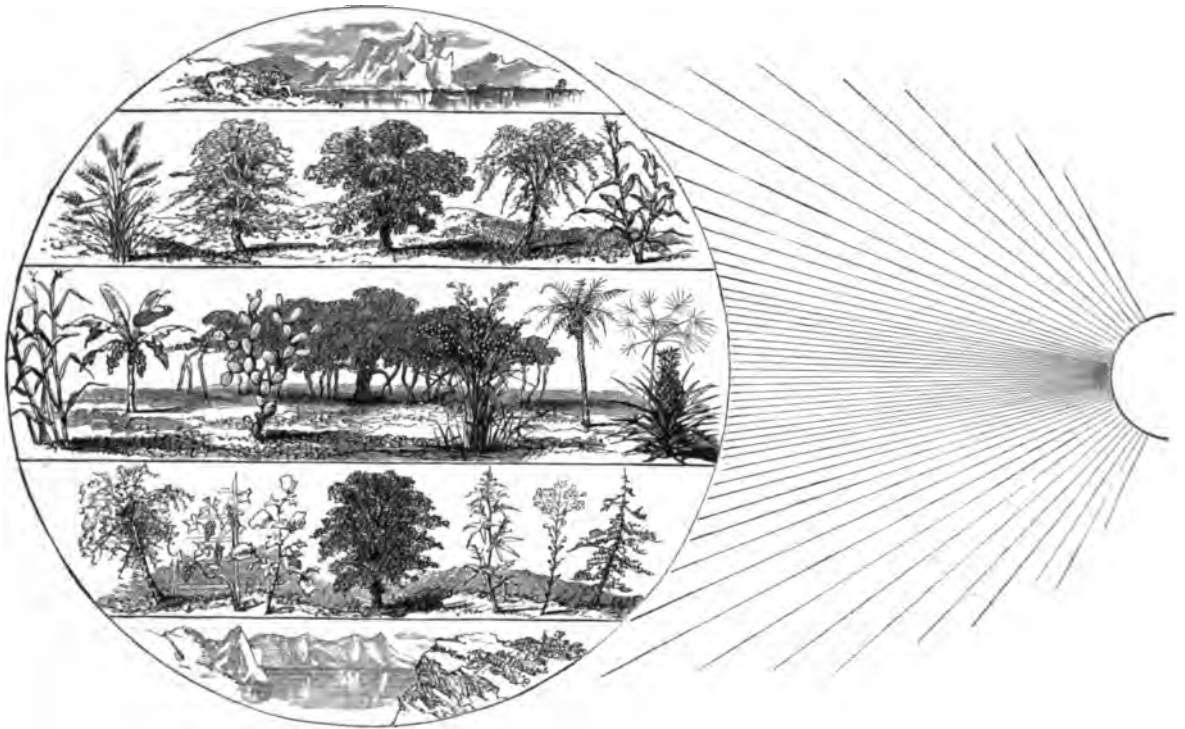
They are different kinds of palm-trees, the mahogany, rosewood, and india-rubber trees, the sugar-cane and coffee-plant, together with many delicious fruits.

4. What can you say of the nature of the vegetation in the Temperate zones?

The vegetation of these zones consists of trees, grains, and fruits similar to those with which we are most familiar in our country.

5. What of the vegetation of the Frigid zones?

In these regions are found only such small plants as mosses and lichens.



Plants by Zones.

FOR RECITATION.

1. What is meant by the vegetation of a country?

The vegetation of a country means all the plants that grow naturally in that country.

2. On what does the vegetation of a country depend?

It depends mostly on its climate.

6. Name some of the chief animals in the different zones.

The elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe, lion, tiger, hippopotamus, crocodile, ostrich, in the Torrid Zone; horses, cattle, sheep, swine, the bison, moose, grizzly bear, in the Temperate zones; the whale, polar-bear, reindeer, walrus, and seal, in the Frigid zones.



Animals by Zones.

READING-LESSON X.

ABOUT MANKIND.

ag'ri-cul-ture
Cau-ca'sian
civil-ized
Es'ki-mo

Ma-lay'
man-u-fac-tur-ing
Mon-go-lian
oc-cu-pa'tion

THE earth is interesting to us chiefly because it is our dwelling-place. It is important because it is the home of *mankind*: that is, of the men and women and children that live in its various parts.

We find that there are very different kinds of men, and these different kinds of men we call *races*. Thus we often hear of the Caucasian race. This is called the white race, and is found in all parts of the world. Secondly, there is the yellow, or Mongolian race, found principally in Asia: the Chinese belong to this race. Thirdly, there is the black, negro, or African race, found in Africa

and North America. The fourth race is named the Red or copper-colored race, or, as we commonly call them, the Indians: these are the children of the people who were found living in America when the white people of Europe first came here. The fifth race is the brown, or Malay race, found in Asia and the islands of Oceanica.

There are differences among men far greater than differences in complexion and features. We ask which kinds of people are the best educated, and are the most skilled in finding out and doing things which are useful for all the world? Which are making the most progress? And, when we find a people very much noted for all these, we say that they are a highly *civilized* people.

When we find people who are not so enlightened, but who still are not savages, and seem to be on the way to become civilized people, we call them *half-civilized*.



The races who are the least civilized,—who have no written language, and only the rudest arts,—are called *savage* races. Those which have made a little progress in civilization are known as *barbarian* races.

The different ways of living are called the "states of society;" and so we say that there are three states of society,—the civilized, half-civilized, and savage states.

Among all kinds of men there are several bodily needs. The first of these is the need of food. In very hot countries the best food consists of grain and fruits; and we find that in such countries these things grow in great abundance. But the people of very cold climates need such food as will produce heat in the body; and nothing is so good for this as animal food, and especially oils.

There is another want of mankind. It is

clothing. In the hottest parts of the world people require little clothing, and that chiefly to protect them from the heat.

In the far northern regions, and especially in the Frigid zones, the very warmest clothing, such as the skins of animals, must be used.

A third want is that of shelter. Even the lower animals make for themselves some kind of shelter. You have only to think of the house of the beaver, the den of the wolf, the cell of the bee, the nest of the bird. Probably men in very early times lived in caves no better than bears' dens; and even now the huts and dwellings of many savage tribes are very rude. But in all civilized countries men have learned to build good, lasting, and beautiful houses.

These three things — food, clothing, and shelter — are called the principal *wants* of mankind. It is true that if we were like some savage tribes we should have very few wants, and these would be easily supplied. Suppose we lived in a country where bread-fruit or banana trees grow in plenty, and without any care from man, we should only have to pluck the fruit to get what *food* we wanted. In such a country the people need little *clothing*, and as for *shelter* they can build huts of as simple a kind as the nest a bird builds of straw and twigs.

But in civilized countries people can not get along in this simple way. We have very many different wants. And it is found best that a man, instead of being his own farmer, builder, and mechanic, should do only one kind of work, or often indeed a very small part of one kind of work. Hence we have various kinds of business. These are called the *occupations* of man.

There are three principal occupations, — agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce. *Agriculture* is the tilling of the soil. That part of farming which has to do with live-stock (that is, horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and

hogs) is called grazing. That part which has to do with milk, and with the making of butter and cheese, is called dairying.

And here we may see how close to one another the different kinds of business come. For the making of butter and cheese, as they are now for the most part made, — in large factories and "creameries," — is really a branch of the second great occupation, namely, *manufacturing*. Manufacturing is the occupation of those people who make articles of use or ornament. The word "manufacturing" means *making by hand*. But the goods now made by hand are very few indeed compared with the vast quantity made by machinery. Some other kinds of work, such as lumbering and mining, are also to be thought of rather as branches of manufacturing than as separate occupations.

The third occupation is *commerce*, which just means *trading*. Trading between different countries is called *foreign commerce*. Trading between different parts of the same country is called *domestic commerce*. Goods sent out of a country are called *exports*; goods brought into a country are called *imports*.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *How many races of men are there?*

There are five races of men.

2. *What are they?*

They are the white, or Caucasian race; the yellow, or Mongolian race; the brown, or Malay race; the black, negro, or African race; and the copper-colored, or Indian race.

3. *How many states of society are there?*

There are three states of society, — the civilized, half-civilized, and savage states.

4. *What are the principal bodily wants of man?*

They are food, clothing, and shelter.

5. *What are the three principal occupations of man?*

Agriculture, manufacturing, and commerce.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Countries.—What country forms the north-eastern part of North America? What country includes the middle part of North America? What country north of the United States? What country south of the United States? What country between Mexico and South America? Where are the West Indies?

Islands.—What island east of Greenland? What large island east of Canada? What are the four largest islands in the West Indies? What islands west of the Dominion of Canada?

Peninsulas.—What peninsula in the eastern part of Canada? In the south-eastern part of the United States? In the south-eastern part of Mexico? In the north-western part of Mexico? In Alaska?

Capes.—What cape is the southern point of Greenland? What cape is the south-eastern point of Newfoundland? Name capes on the eastern coast of the United States? What cape is the south-eastern point of the United States? What cape is the southern point of Lower California? What cape is the most westerly point of North America?

Coast Waters.—What bay west of Greenland? What strait connects it with the Atlantic Ocean? What

large bay in Canada? What strait connects it with the Atlantic Ocean? What gulf south of Labrador? What large gulf south of the United States? What sea east of Central America? What gulf in the western part of Mexico? What sea west of Alaska?

Mountains.—What great mountains extend through Canada and the United States? What mountains near the Pacific coast? What range of mountains in Mexico? What mountains in the eastern part of the United States?

Lakes.—What four large lakes are wholly in Canada? What five great lakes are drained by the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean?

Rivers.—What large river flows into the Arctic Ocean? Into Hudson Bay? Into the Gulf of St. Lawrence? What are the two largest rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico? What river flows into the Gulf of California? What is the largest river flowing into the Pacific Ocean? What large river flows through Alaska?

Capitals.—What is the capital of Canada? *Ans.* Ottawa. Of the United States? *Ans.* Washington. Of Mexico? *Ans.* Mexico.

NORTH AMERICA.

READING-LESSON XI.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

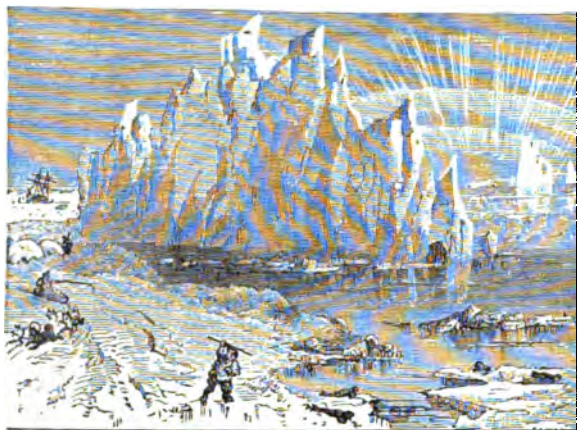
Ap-pa-la-chi-an
gey'ser (jī')

Mis-sis-sip'pi
Si-er-ra-Ne-va-da

HERE we see a map of the grand division of North America. As this is our home, we wish to learn all about it,—its mountains and rivers, climates and countries, productions and people.

First, we must learn in what part of the world it is. Now, by looking at the map we see that the Pacific Ocean is to the west of North America, and the Atlantic Ocean to the east. If we take passage on a steamer at New York or Boston, and sail for about six days to the eastward, across the Atlantic Ocean, we shall reach the western part of Europe. We may land at some seaport in England or France or Spain.

Oceans
around
America.



Scene in the Land of Ice.

How
America
was dis-
covered.

It was from a seaport in Spain that Columbus, about four hundred years ago, set out on his wonderful voyage. What did he expect to find? America? No: he hoped that by sailing westward over the Atlantic Ocean he would reach India. For thirty days he sailed on and on, in his little caravels, with only his brave soul to uphold the sinking hearts of his crew. At last he came to some islands; and as he thought he had arrived at a part of India, he called these islands the *West Indies*, the other India being the *East Indies*. But he was in no part of Asia. He had, without knowing it, discovered a new continent, between Europe and Asia!

North America is third in size of the five grand divisions of land; Asia and Africa are larger, and Europe and South America are smaller. It is a vast continent, so long from north to south that it stretches from the North Frigid through the North Temperate into the Torrid Zone; so that, while it is always winter in its northern part, and temperate in the middle, it is always summer in its southern part.

First we must learn something about the surface of the country. Some of the boys and girls who study this book live in cities on or near the shores of the Atlantic

Ocean. These children know that the country about them is for the most part not very much higher than the seashore. But others may live in the far western mountain-land: let us say that they live at Denver, in the Rocky Mountains. (*See map of the United States, pp. 30, 31.*) Now, the home of these children is more than a mile higher than the homes of those who live near the Atlantic Ocean; and they see, all around where they live, lofty mountains rising thousands of feet higher into the clouds. Thus we learn that the surface of North America differs very much in different parts.

This is very clearly shown on the map on the opposite page. The parts that are colored green are low lands; the parts that are colored yellow are high lands.

The map.

Now, where is the greatest highland region of North America? In the western part, and you may see it named on this map as the "Pacific Highland." Here are those great mountains, the Rocky Mountains, which extend from north to south about four thousand miles.

Pacific, or
Western
Highland.

The Rocky Mountains are very high, some of the peaks being from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand feet above the sea. In many places they can not easily be crossed; and a few years ago, when we began to build a railroad across the continent, the surveyors had to choose with great care the best "passes" for the iron track.

Rocky
Mountains.



Scene in the Hot Lands.

Scenery. In the Pacific or Western Highland are other mountains, which you may see on the map. All this region is the wonder-land of the continent. Here may be seen snow-covered peaks and flaming volcanoes, fearful precipices, great cataracts and geysers, and here much gold and silver are mined. It is still the wild part of North America, and is the home of savage Indians and of the panther, bison, and grizzly bear.

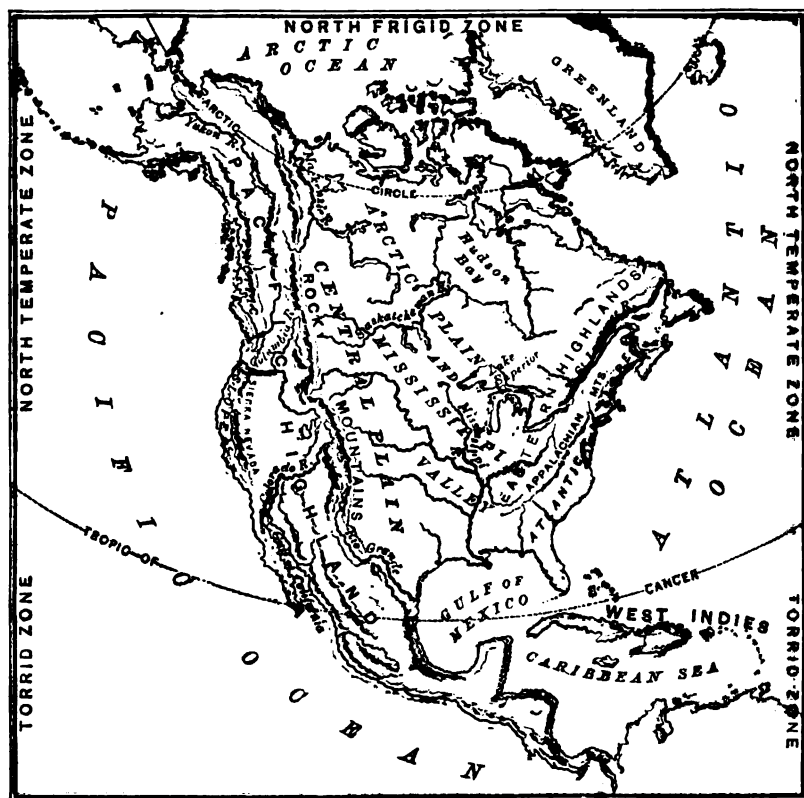
We now look eastward to the Atlantic side of the continent, and we there see the Eastern Highland, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence nearly to the Gulf of Mexico. You have no doubt heard of the Green Mountains or the White Mountains, of the Catskills or the Blue Ridge; these ranges all belong to the Appalachian Mountains.

The Appalachian Mountains are not nearly so long as the Rocky Mountains, and their highest peaks are only one-third the height of some of the

Description. lofty summits of the Rocky Mountains; but they are rich in coal and iron, and their sides are covered with valuable forests, and in them rise hundreds of streams, which as they flow to the sea turn the machinery of thousands of mills.

If, now, we look between the two great mountain-regions, what do we see? We see a vast extent of lowland, called the Central Plain, the northern part of which is named the Arctic Plain, and the southern part the Mississippi Valley. We must not think that this great plain is all quite flat; for even

on the prairies we find rounded hills and wave-like swells of land. Still, for the most part the Central Plain is low and level; and we might here go northward the whole length of North



Physical Map of North America.

America, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, without coming to a single mountain.

How different it would be if we should make a journey across the continent from **East and east to west!** For, after leaving the **west.** lowland of the Atlantic slope, we should climb the Appalachian Mountains, cross the broad plain of the Mississippi Valley, rise to the lofty plateau of the Pacific Highland, and at last, passing down the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, find ourselves again at the level of the sea on the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *Between what oceans is North America?*
It lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west.
2. *What of the size of North America?*
North America is larger than South America or Europe, but smaller than Asia or Africa.
3. *What is the great mountain-region of North America?*
The Pacific or Western Highland.
4. *What are the great mountains of this Highland?*
The Rocky Mountains.
5. *What mountains are in the Eastern Highland?*
The Appalachian Mountains.
6. *What is the lowland between the two mountain-regions called?*
It is called the Central Plain.
7. *How is the Central Plain divided?*
The Central Plain is divided into the Arctic Plain and the Mississippi Valley.
8. *What are the chief products of North America?*
Iron, lead, copper, gold, silver, great forests of valuable timber, wheat, Indian-corn, and cotton.

READING-LESSON XII.**LAKES AND RIVERS.**

A-las'ka
Ri'o Grande
Ken-ne-bee'

Ni-ag'ar-a
On-ta'ri-o
Yu'kon

IN no other part of the globe are lakes found on so grand a scale as in the northern half of North America. Many of them are vast fresh-water seas, and are sometimes as stormy as the ocean itself. The most remarkable of these bodies of water are the "Great Lakes." These are between our own country and Canada, and hence are of great use to trade and travel. Hundreds of steamers sail on these inland seas.

The "Great Lakes" are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Lake Superior is the largest: it is more than three hundred and fifty miles long, and a hundred and sixty miles wide. Lake Erie is joined to Lake Ontario by the Niagara River; and here are the Falls of Niagara,—the grandest, though not the most lofty, cataract in the world. The Indians, who have left us so many beautiful names, called these great falls *O-ni-aw-ga-rah*, which means the "Thunder of Waters."

Another chain of large lakes stretches in a north-westerly direction in the far northern part. These vast lonely lakes, the home of millions of wild-fowl, can be used by the boats of trappers and the canoes of Indians only in the short summer. In the long winters they are closed by ice, and are then traveled over on sledges by the fur-hunters.

There are many very large rivers in North America. The Mississippi, meaning, "Father of Waters," is the longest river in the world. Including the Missouri as part of its course, it is four thousand miles in length. It is not only the longest, but perhaps also the most useful, river in the world. Why is this? Because, with its tributaries flowing from the Rocky Mountains, and its tributaries from the Appalachian Mountains, it waters an immense rich valley inhabited by many millions of people, and is a great natural highway for trade.

The St. Lawrence is a very noble river. See what feeds it! Not tiny springs, but those five inland seas, the "Great Lakes." The St. Lawrence flows through Canada, and in the cold winters it is frozen over for five months; still it is a very useful river, for during the rest of the year hundreds of steamers and other vessels sail upon it.

Among other large rivers are the Rio Grande (meaning *great river*), and the Columbia. Both these rivers rise in the Rocky Mountains. They are not so useful as

the Mississippi or St. Lawrence, because they have many rapids or shallow places, which keep steamers from making long trips on them.

The two large rivers of the Arctic Zone are the Mackenzie and the Yukon. The first is long and navigable, but it flows through a poor country, and is closed by ice for nine months in the year. The same may be said of the Yukon, which, however, has some interest for us because it flows through Alaska, which belongs to the United States.

In the eastern part are many fine rivers. We have all heard of the Kennebec and the Penobscot, down which are floated millions of logs from the pine-forests of Maine; of the Merrimac and the Connecticut, which turn so many millions of spindles; of the beautiful Hudson, the noble Potomac, and the broad Savannah.

It must not be thought, that, because a river is very long, it must therefore be very useful. Almost every pupil knows of some river near where he lives, which may not be a tenth part as long as the Mackenzie River, and yet which is of very great use, either because steamers can sail on it, or because it turns the machinery of mills.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What are the "Great Lakes"?*

The "Great Lakes" are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.

2. *Which is the largest?*

Lake Superior is the largest.

3. *Which is the longest river in North America?*

The Mississippi.

4. *What can you say of the Mississippi?*

The Mississippi (including the Missouri) is four thousand miles in length, being the longest river on the globe.

5. *Name four other great rivers of North America.*

The Rio Grande, Columbia, Mackenzie, and Yukon.

READING-LESSON XIII.

ANIMALS, RACES, AND COUNTRIES.

cou'gar
man-a-tee'

oo-coo-coo'
pu'ma

It is a curious fact that none of our familiar domestic animals were found in the New World when it was discovered.

American
animals.

On the other hand, there were found some animals that belong only to America, and for the most part only to North America. Let us learn a little about the most interesting of these. They are the grizzly bear, bison, musk-ox, puma, big-horn, bald eagle, wild turkey, alligator, and manatee.

The dreaded grizzly bear lives in the mountains of the Pacific Highland. It is the largest and fiercest of bears, and is often found nine feet in length. All other animals stand in fear of the grizzly. Among the Indians, to kill a grizzly has always been thought a great honor. A necklace formed of the claws of this animal is the greatest prize a hunter can have, because no one is allowed to wear this ornament unless he has himself killed the bear.

Grizzly
bear.

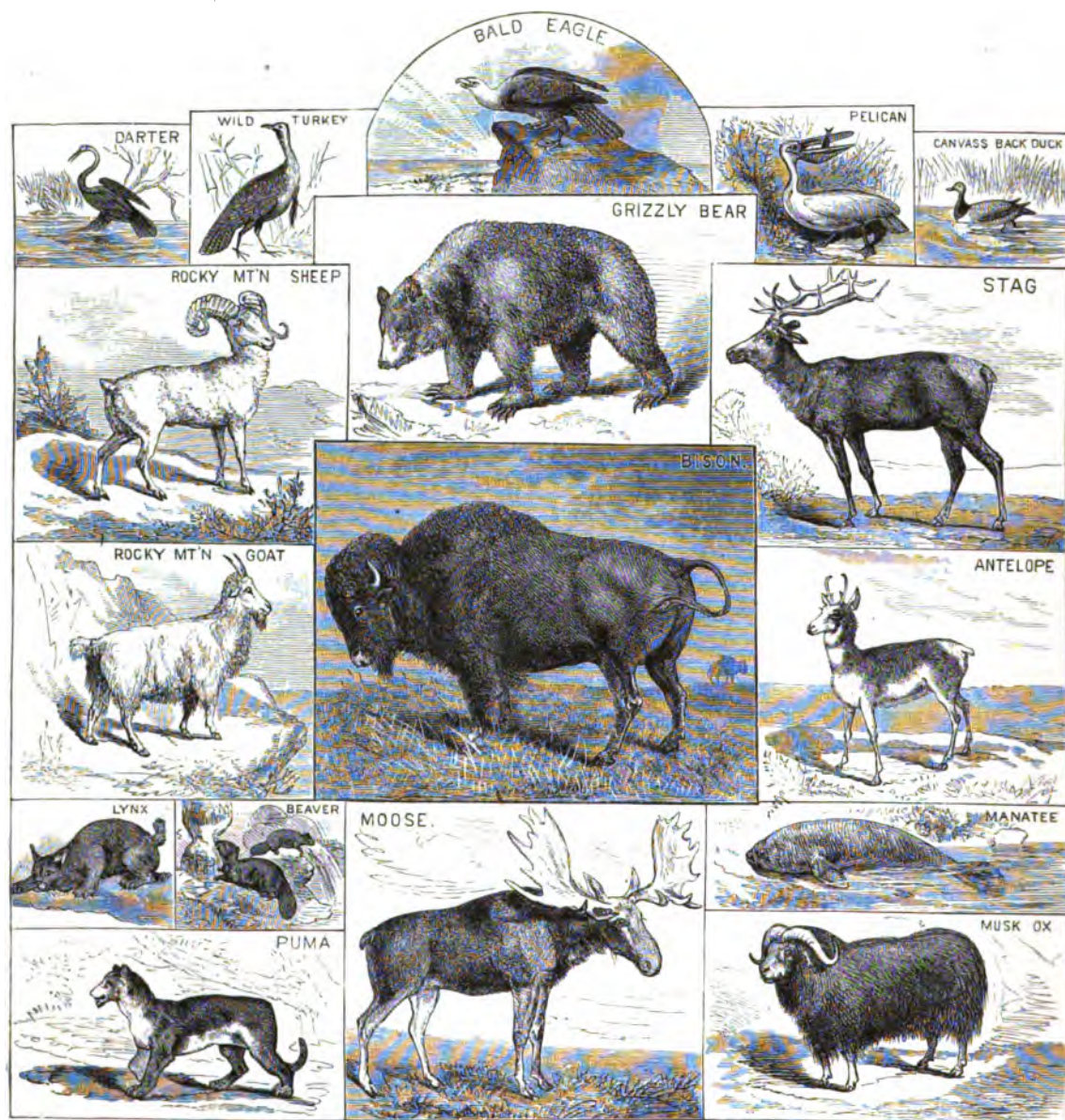
The bison (buffalo), of which very few remain, is found only in North America, to the east of the Rocky Mountains. It has a ferocious look, with its short curly horns and its great shaggy coat and mane. To the native Red Man the bison was one of the most valuable of animals, as its body supplied him with almost everything he needed.

Bison.

The musk-ox belongs to the Arctic region. It has very large, curiously-shaped horns, which form a kind of helmet on the top of the forehead. Its hair is so long that it almost reaches the ground; so that the animal looks more like a large sheep or goat than an ox. The skin is made into articles of dress by the Eskimos.

Musk-ox.

The puma, sometimes called the cougar, is the strongest animal of the cat kind in



Animals of North America.

North America, and is found in the mountains and forests from northern New York southward to Mexico. It lives chiefly on deer, upon which it springs from a branch overhanging their paths and watering-places. It will kill as many of a herd as it can, sucking

Puma.

only a little of the blood of each. It is cowardly by nature, and will flee from man; but if wounded it will turn on the hunter, and fight him fiercely.

In the Rocky Mountains is found a curious sheep called the big-horn, from the great length

of its horns. It is hunted as game. Often on the highest mountain-peak one of the **Big-horn.** band is placed as a sentinel, and while the others are feeding he keeps watch. They have even sharper eyes and quicker smell than the deer; and, when the sentinel gives the alarm, the whole herd scampers up the mountain, higher and higher, throwing down showers of rocks and stones.

The white-headed eagle, generally called the **Bald eagle.** bald eagle, is the largest among the feathered tribes of North America. You know that the white-headed eagle is the *emblem*, or sign, of our country; but perhaps you have never heard that when it was first proposed to use the eagle to represent the United States, Benjamin Franklin opposed the idea, saying that "he is a bird of bad character, and does not get his living honestly." This is quite true; for the bald eagle is a great robber and tyrant. Yet he is a splendid bird, with his outstretched wings (nearly eight feet from tip to tip), his snowy white head and neck shining in the sun, and his large hooked, yellow beak.

The wild turkey, the finest of game-birds, is a native of North America. The **Turkey.** Indians called it *oocooocoo*, on account of the funny gobbling sounds it makes; and perhaps this is a better name than "turkey," which was given to it when it was first brought to Europe, because people fancied it came from *Turkey!*

In the waters of the Southern States is found the alligator. This huge reptile grows **Alligator.** to the length of fourteen or fifteen feet. Alligators love stagnant ponds and the creeks of the large Southern rivers, where they may be seen in great numbers, poking their great flat heads through the leaves of water-plants, and watching for their prey. The alligator has been known to seize and destroy men and large animals.

In the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies is a huge creature which looks like a fish and

lives in the water, but is not a fish. This is the manatee, or cow-fish. It is some- **Manatee.** times found as long as fifteen or twenty feet. This animal inhabits the sea-shore, and is found in troops near the mouths of rivers, feeding on water-plants and grasses. It is of a gentle disposition, and is harmless even when attacked. Its flesh is good to eat, and its oil and thick strong skin are valuable.

Besides these we find the deer, bear, seal, beaver, elk, wolf, wild-goose, wild-duck, and numerous water-birds. Large herds of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, and other domestic animals are raised.

There are three principal races in North America. First, there is the white, **The races.** or Caucasian race, the offspring of settlers from different countries of Europe. The white inhabitants are the most numerous; they are highly civilized, and are engaged in agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce. Secondly, there is the colored race, the offspring of Africans who were brought from their own country to be slaves here. They are chiefly employed in agriculture. Thirdly, there are the Indians, or Red Men, and these are the offspring of the native inhabitants of America: they are savages, and live by hunting and fishing. There are also many Chinese laborers in different parts of the country, and a few Esquimaux in the north, who live by hunting and fishing. The Chinese and Eskimo belong to the Mongolian race.

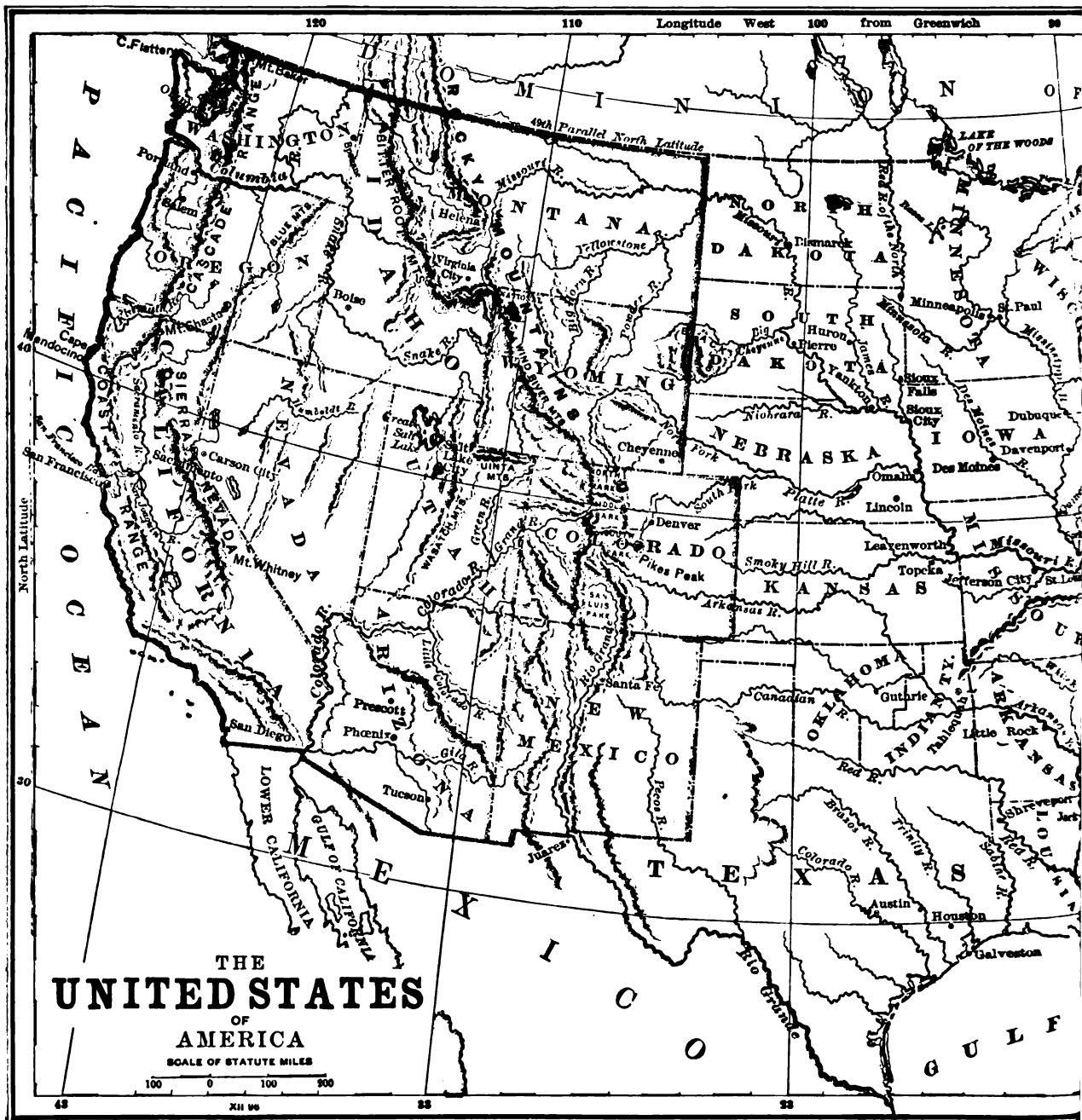
FOR RECITATION.

1. *Name some of the native animals of North America.*

The grizzly bear, bison, musk-ox, puma, big-horn, bald eagle, wild turkey, alligator, and manatee.

2. *What are the three chief races of North America?*

The whites, the colored people, and the Indians.



MAP QUESTIONS.

Boundaries.—What country north of the United States? What country partly bounds it on the south? What ocean is east? West?

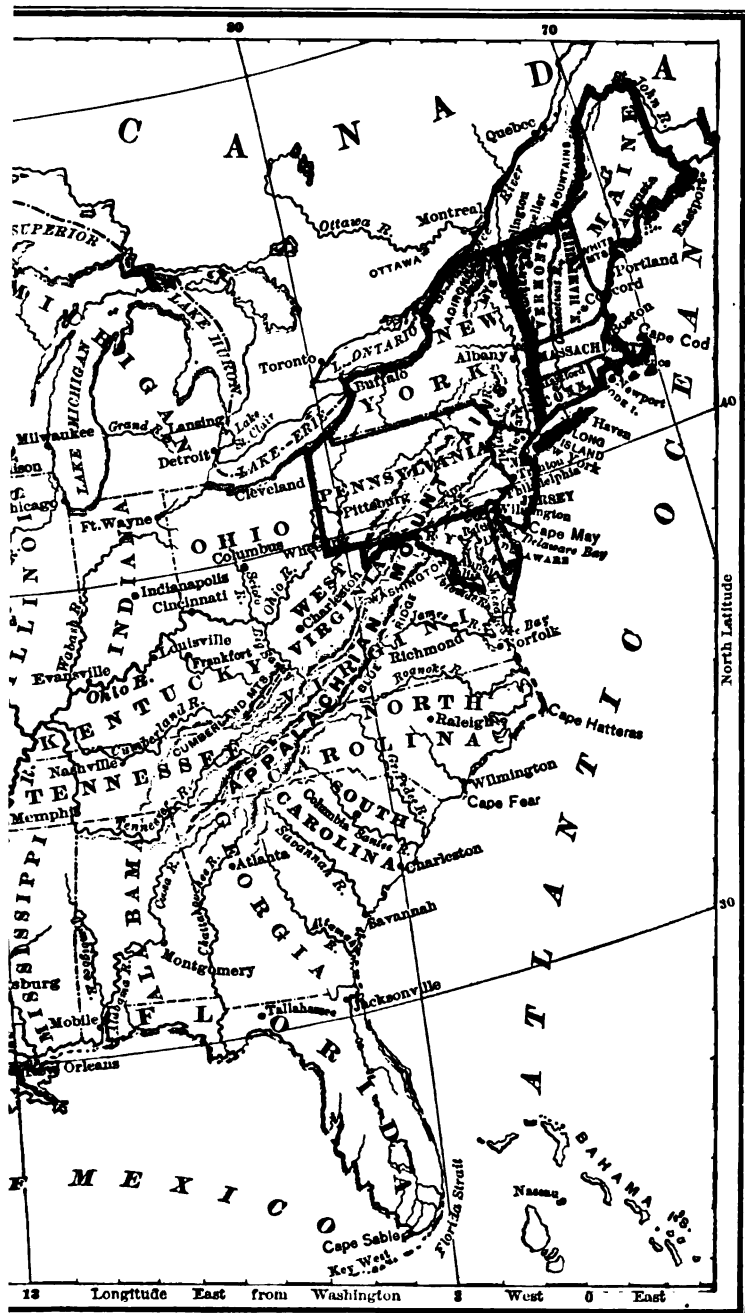
Capes and Peninsulas.—What four capes on the eastern coast? What two on the western coast? What is the largest peninsula in the United States?

Coast Waters.—Name two large bays on the eastern coast of

the United States. What large gulf south of the United States? What bay and sound on the western coast?

Mountains.—What mountains in the eastern part? What the greatest mountains in the United States? What the highest near the Pacific coast?

Lakes.—What four lakes are between the United States and Canada? What lake between Michigan and Wisconsin? What lake between New York and Vermont? What lake in the



NEW ENGLAND STATES.

(Colored Green.)

MAINE.	MASSACHUSETTS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	RHODE ISLAND.
VERMONT.	CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLE STATES.

(Colored Purple.)

NEW YORK.	MARYLAND.
NEW JERSEY.	DELAWARE.
PENNSYLVANIA.	[District of Columbia.]

SOUTHERN STATES.

(Colored Pink.)

VIRGINIA.	TENNESSEE.
WEST VIRGINIA.	ALABAMA.
NORTH CAROLINA.	MISSISSIPPI.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	LOUISIANA.
GEORGIA.	ARKANSAS.
FLORIDA.	TEXAS.
KENTUCKY.	INDIAN TERRITORY.
	OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

CENTRAL STATES.

(Colored Yellow.)

OHIO.	IOWA.
INDIANA.	MISSOURI.
ILLINOIS.	KANSAS.
MICHIGAN.	NEBRASKA.
WISCONSIN.	SOUTH DAKOTA.
MINNESOTA.	NORTH DAKOTA.

PACIFIC HIGHLAND AND COAST.

(Colored Buff.)

States.	States.
MONTANA.	WYOMING.
COLORADO.	IDAHO.
NEVADA.	UTAH.
CALIFORNIA.	
OREGON.	
WASHINGTON.	
	Territories.
	NEW MEXICO.
	ARIZONA.

States.—How many groups of states (sections) are shown on the map? Name the states of each section. Bound each section. Bound each state. Which states border on the Atlantic Ocean? Which states border on the Gulf of Mexico? Which states border on the Pacific Ocean? What states border on the east bank of the Mississippi? On the west bank? Which states border on the Ohio River?

Rivers.—What river drains the great lakes? Name three large rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean. What great river drains the Mississippi Valley? What is the largest eastern branch of the Mississippi? The largest western branch? What two large rivers flow into the Mississippi south of the Missouri? What river forms a boundary between the United States and Mexico? What river flows into the Gulf of California? What large river in the north-western part of the United States?

THE UNITED STATES.



Washington City.

READING-LESSON XIV.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT.

Con'gress
Con-stitution

Sen'ate
Pres'i-dent

OUR country is called the "United States."

Why so named. It is so named because it is made up of forty-five states, all *united*, or joined together, under one government. Let us first learn how it came to be called the United States.

We have already seen that, after Columbus discovered America, the Spaniards went on taking Mexico and Central America, and the West Indies, and settled there. Very soon the Spaniards were masters of all the southern part of North America. Indeed, they said that the whole of America belonged to them. For about a hundred years the Spaniards were almost the only white people in North America. Then several other nations in Europe began to think it was not right that the Spaniards should own all the New World.

The English had by this time grown to be a great sea-faring people, and from time to time English ships crossed the Atlantic, and tried to make settlements on the eastern coast. These trials all failed till early in the seventeenth century. Then one band of Englishmen planted themselves firmly in Virginia (1607); and soon afterwards (1620) another band, the Pilgrim Fathers, made their home much farther north, in Massachusetts.

Early Eng-
lish settle-
ments.

As time passed, other settlements were made near Virginia, and others near Massachusetts, and still others between the two. At last there came to be thirteen of these settlements, or colonies. They were all under the King of England, and they were all on or near the Atlantic coast. There were no settlements west of the Appalachian Mountains.

Their
growth.

These are the names of the thirteen colonies: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The old
Thirteen.

These colonies grew more and more, until the

latter part of the eighteenth century. Then they felt that the English king was treating them unjustly. And very soon they felt that they could get along without being under the English government. In 1776 they declared their independence, and they won it after a long war of seven years.

The colonies were now States. So they joined together as a nation which they called the *United States*. And, as they had thrown off the rule of the King of England, they made the government of the new nation quite different from the government of England. They formed a republic, which means a government where the people themselves rule, through men whom they choose to speak for, or, as we say, to *represent* them.

All the laws and rules for this government the wise fathers of our country agreed upon, and they wrote them out in the Constitution. The Constitution is the highest law of the land.

At first there were only thirteen states. But as the people grew in numbers, and as more and more people came here from old and crowded countries, they began to spread out beyond the mountains into the West. They drove the Indians before them, and cut down the forests, and built cities, and founded new states.

Now there are forty-five states, a number of territories, and possessions in the West Indies and in the Pacific. When the Constitution was formed, there were less than three millions, but now there are over sixty millions of people in the United States.

In our government the body of men chosen to make laws is called Congress. It consists of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The chief officer who carries out the laws is the President, who is elected for a term of four years. The Vice-President is also chosen at the same time.

When any difficulty arises under the laws of the United States, the Supreme Court decides what is right in the matter.

Supreme Court.

The capital of the United States is Washington, which is in the District of Columbia. Here Congress and the Supreme Court meet, and the President has his residence, called the "White House."

National capital.

Each state has also its own government. Each has its representatives to make laws, its governor to carry out these laws, and its courts to do justice under them.

State governments.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *Why is our country called the United States?*

Because it is made up of states united under one government.

2. *What were the first English settlements made in the United States?*

The settlement in Virginia (1607), and that in Massachusetts (1620).

3. *How many colonies were there when our country was under British rule?*

There were thirteen colonies. These became states by the Declaration of Independence.

4. *How many states are there now?*

There are forty-five states.

5. *What is the population of the United States now?*

It is over sixty millions.

6. *By what body are the laws of the United States made?*

They are made by Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

7. *Who is the chief executive officer under our government?*

The President, elected by the people every four years.

8. *What body interprets the laws of the United States?*

The Supreme Court.

9. *What is the capital of the United States?*

The capital is Washington, in the District of Columbia.

READING-LESSON XIV. (a)

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

in-ex-haust'1-ble
pla-teau'
buff'a-lo
cas-cade'

pe-tro'le-um
nick'el
zinc
lynx

THE United States lies in the central part of North America, and is wholly in the North Temperate Zone, except Alaska, which lies partly in the North Frigid Zone. It extends about three thousand miles from east to west, and more than thirteen hundred miles **Extent and comparative size.** from north to south. It is almost as large as Europe, about equal in area to British America, and three times the size of Mexico.

The surface of the United States may be divided into three sections: 1. The Atlantic, **Eastern Highland.** or Eastern Highland, through which run the various ranges of the Appalachian Mountains, and between which and the Atlantic Ocean lies the narrow but fertile Atlantic Plain. 2. The Central Plain, **Central Plain.** or Mississippi Valley, which extends west to the base of the Rocky Mountains, the part nearest those mountains forming the Great Plains.

West of this, we find, 3. The Pacific or Western Highland, stretching on to the Pacific Ocean. Near its western borders are the Cascade Mountains, and the Coast Range, with the Sierra Nevada Mountains somewhat farther inland. Between these mountain-chains and the Rocky Mountains is the Plateau Belt, in the center of which lies the Great Basin, the southern portion of which is a desert.

The climate in the northern part of the United States is cold, and during the short summers only the hardier kinds of grain, fruit, and vegetables can be raised. In the south **Climate.** the climate is very warm, vegetation is luxurious, and many tropical fruits abound.

In the central part the climate, except on

the summits of the mountains, is mild, and grain and vegetables of all kinds are grown. Here, too, great numbers of the various domestic animals are raised.

The soil in the eastern half of the United States is rich, fertile, and well watered, especially in the Mississippi Valley. In the western half, much of the Plateau Belt is **Soil.** rocky and sterile, with but a scanty supply of water. The Great Plains, or prairies, are covered with a rich growth of grass and herbage, and afford excellent pasture for cattle, horses, and sheep.

The productions of the United States are numerous and valuable. Rich mines of iron, immense quantities of petroleum, or rock-oil, and inexhaustible **Mineral productions.** supplies of coal are found in the Eastern Highland.

In the region of the Great Lakes are rich mines of copper, while in the Western Highland gold and silver are found in abundance. Lead, nickel, and zinc are found in various sections of the country, also valuable deposits of salt, slate, and numerous kinds of building-stones.

Wheat, Indian-corn, rye, oats, barley, hay, and tobacco, as well as numerous fine fruits and vegetables, are produced in many parts of the United States, while in the **Vegetable productions.** South, rice, sugar, and cotton are raised in large quantities. The vast forests found in almost every section furnish an immense amount of valuable lumber.

The bear, wolf, panther, deer, lynx, fox, mink, and other wild animals are found in **Wild animals.** the unsettled districts throughout the country. Flocks of wild ducks and geese, as well as other water-birds, are found along the lakes and streams; and in the Yellowstone National Park a few herds of bison (buffalo) **Domestic Animals.** still roam. Cattle, sheep, horses, and swine are raised in great numbers in most of the settled parts of the country.

The inhabitants of the United States number more than sixty millions. The greater part of these are whites, belonging to the Caucasian race; they are highly civilized, and are engaged in agriculture, manufactures, mining, and commerce both foreign and domestic.

The negroes belong to the black or African race, and are employed chiefly in agriculture; they number about one-eighth of the entire population. The Indians belong to the Red race; they are savages, and get their living by hunting and fishing. The Chinese are of the Mongolian, or yellow race, and are employed chiefly as laborers and house-servants.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is the size of the United States?*

The United States is three times as large as Mexico, and about the same size as British America.

2. *What is said of the climate of the United States?*

The climate is cold in the north, very warm in the south, mild and healthful in the intermediate portion.

3. *What is said of the soil of the United States?*

The soil is fertile, except in a portion of the Western Highland.

4. *What is said of the surface in the eastern half of the United States?*

The eastern half includes the Great Central Plain, and the Atlantic Plain, separated by the Appalachian Mountain-system, and is in general low, fertile, and well watered.

5. *What is said of the surface in the western half of the United States?*

The western half is known as the Pacific or Western Highland, which contains the

Plateau Belt, with the Rocky Mountains in the east, the Cascade and Coast ranges, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the west, and the Great Basin in the center. Sloping eastward from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley are the Great Plains. The Plateau Belt, except in a few spots, is rocky and barren.

6. *What are some of the chief products of the United States?*

The chief products of the United States are wheat, Indian-corn, hay, oats, lumber, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, cattle, sheep, swine, and horses; iron, coal, petroleum, salt, copper, lead, silver, and gold.

7. *What are some of the best known wild animals found in the United States?*

The bear, panther, wolf, bison (buffalo), deer, and fox are some of the best known wild animals.

8. *What domestic animals are raised?*

Large numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine are raised.

9. *Describe the white inhabitants of the United States.*

The whites, who belong to the Caucasian race, are highly civilized, and are employed in agriculture, mining, manufactures, and commerce.

10. *In what occupation are the negroes largely employed?*

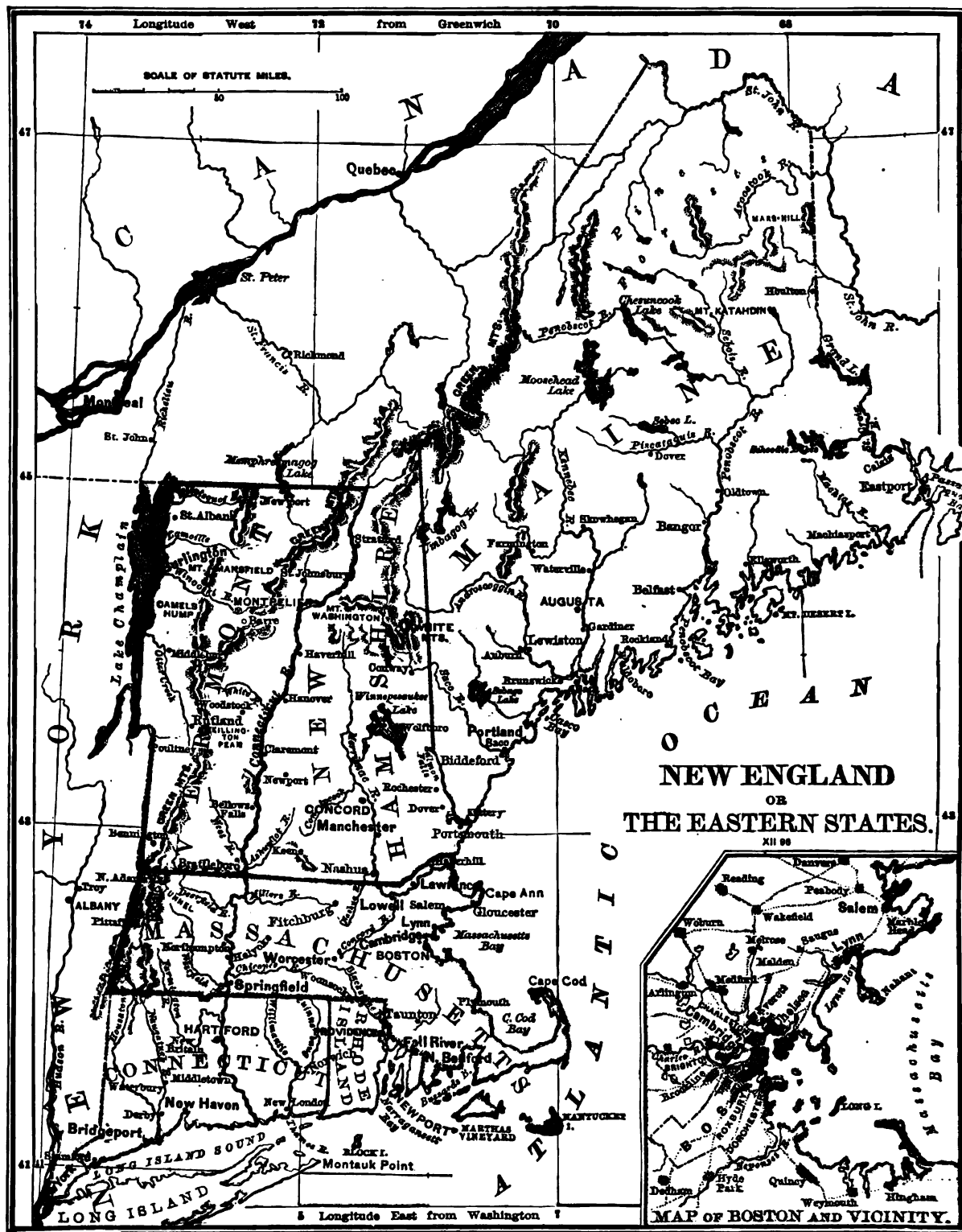
The negroes are largely engaged in agriculture, and belong to the black or African race.

11. *What is said of the Chinese?*

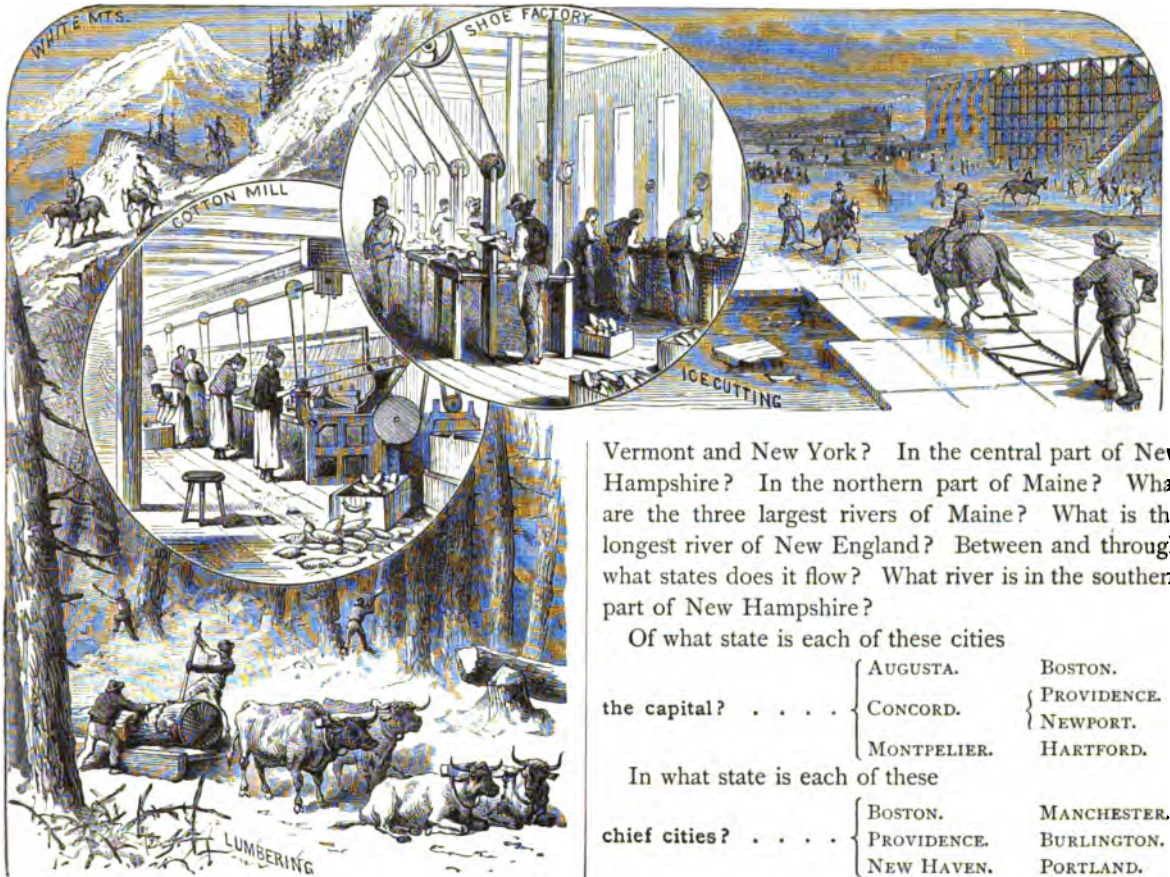
The Chinese, who belong to the Mongolian or Yellow race, are employed as laborers.

12. *What is said of the Indians?*

The Indians belong to the Red race, are savages, and live by hunting and fishing.



THE NEW ENGLAND STATES



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

WHICH are the New England States? What country is north of this section? What ocean is east and south of New England? What state is west? Which is the largest of the New England States? The smallest? Which three are nearly equal in size? Which has no sea-coast? What range of mountains extends through Vermont? What mountains are in New Hampshire? What mountains in Maine? What large island is on the coast of Maine? What two south of Massachusetts? What large island south of Connecticut? What two capes are on the coast of Massachusetts? What three bays are on the coast of Maine? What two on the coast of Massachusetts? What sound between Connecticut and Long Island? What lake is between

Vermont and New York? In the central part of New Hampshire? In the northern part of Maine? What are the three largest rivers of Maine? What is the longest river of New England? Between and through what states does it flow? What river is in the southern part of New Hampshire?

Of what state is each of these cities

the capital?	{ AUGUSTA.	BOSTON.
	{ CONCORD.	{ PROVIDENCE.
	{ MONTPELIER.	{ NEWPORT.
		HARTFORD.

In what state is each of these

chief cities?	{ BOSTON.	MANCHESTER.
	{ PROVIDENCE.	BURLINGTON.
	{ NEW HAVEN.	PORTLAND.

READING-LESSON XV.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

sleigh'ing (slā')
mount'ain-ous (us)

quar'y-ing
Pil'grim

WHAT a number of busy and interesting scenes! Here are men in the great pine-forests, cutting down trees, and loading the timber on a sled, to be hauled by a team of oxen to the river. It is winter; but when spring comes, and thaws the ice, the logs will be floated down to some large saw-mill. As we are speaking of ice, we may glance at the

The picture.

"ice-cutting" scene. You see how the ice-plow, drawn by a horse, is marking the ice into great blocks; and you notice the very large "houses," where it is to be stored till summer comes, and the heat makes everybody wish for cooling ice. In the corner you see the White Mountains; and the great white peak which you see is called Mount Washington.

But more interesting still are the mill and the factory, — the cotton-mill and the shoe-factory. What wonderful places these are, to be sure! What millions and millions of yards of cotton goods are spun and woven in these great mills every year! And the shoe-factory — what a study that is! how it recalls the old times — not so very old either — when the cobbler at his "last" was the only shoemaker! and how the old way contrasts with the present method, which, by using many strangely contrived machines, turns out boots and shoes with such quickness as to look like magic!

All these scenes are in a part of the United States which we are now to learn something about. They are in *New England*. New England is one of the sections of the United States. It is the north-eastern section.

But why "*New England*"? In memory of Old England. And it was the bold Capt. John Smith — whom you may have heard of as having a great deal to do with settling Virginia — who gave it this

name. Before ever the Pilgrim Fathers came over, that prince of all adventurers had explored this part of the Atlantic coast, had made a map of it, and had called the region "*New England*."

There are six New England states, and their names are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Isl- and, and Connecticut.

Let us see what sort of country New England is; for the different kinds of work that people turn their hands to depend very much on the sort of land they live in. If you look at New England, on the map of the United States, you will see that it is one of the most northern parts of our country. Hence we may expect the winters there to be cold. And so they are. The winters are four or five months long, so that the children have plenty of coasting and sleighing. But the sum-

mers are warm, and ripen corn and other grains, and the fruits and vegetables of the Temperate Zone.

It needs only a glance at the map to show us that the face of the country is hilly or mountainous. Not that it is all of this kind; for you see it is mostly that half which is away from the coast that is very hilly or mountainous. Still we may say, that, on the whole, New England is a highland region, with a slope toward the ocean, and a low plain near the coast. On each side of the rivers are fine rich valleys.

The mountains of



Mt. Washington, and Railroad.

New England are chains and knobs of the great Appalachian Mountains, about which we learned under North America. In Vermont they are called the Green Mountains, and in New Hampshire the White Mountains. The White Mountains are noted for their grand scenery, and are visited every summer by thousands of people. Here, among other lofty peaks, is the far-famed Mount Washington, one of the highest summits of the Appalachian Mountains. A railroad has been built to the top of this mountain, as shown in the picture. Here the men employed by our government to watch the weather have a signal station; and from this point, on a clear day, you can see the Atlantic Ocean far off to the eastward.

Some of the New England mountains, especially in Maine and New Hampshire, are covered with forests of pine, hemlock, and other kinds of trees. Here you would expect to see people engaged in lumbering. But in the Green Mountains, in place of rugged highlands, covered with forests, we find nicely-rounded hills, some green with grass, and others clothed with evergreen trees. The very name "Vermont" tells us this, for the word means *green mountain*. These grassy hills are good places for sheep and cattle and horses. Here, then, you would expect to see people employed in grazing and dairying.

The most noted rivers are the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Merrimac, and the Connecticut. Besides rivers there are all over New England many short, swift streams, which furnish *water-power*; by which we mean that the current of these rapid streams is used to turn the wheels of mills and factories. Hence you would expect to find many manufacturing towns and villages in New England.

New England has many miles of sea-coast, and in the waters are found cod, mackerel, and other fish. Would you not, then, expect to find many people making their living

by the fisheries? We also notice on the coast many wide and deep harbors; so we may guess there will be many vessels sailing out of these harbors, carrying the products of New England to other lands, and bringing back what her people need. And, of course, where so many ships are needed, many must be built, and for this the fine timber is very handy.

We have now seen what are likely to be the principal kinds of business in New England. They are manufacturing, farming, lumbering, ship-building, and fishing. To these we may add quarrying and ice-cutting. And, lastly, commerce.

Summary.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is New England?*

New England is the north-eastern section of the United States.

2. *By whom was its coast first explored?*

By Captain John Smith.

3. *How many states does it include?*

It includes six states, — Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

4. *What of the climate of New England?*

New England has hot summers and long cold winters.

5. *What of the face of the country?*

It is for the most part mountainous.

6. *What is the highest mountain in New England?*

The highest mountain is Mount Washington.

7. *Which are the most noted rivers?*

They are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Merrimac, and Connecticut rivers.

8. *What are the principal kinds of business carried on in New England?*

They are manufacturing, farming, lumbering, ship-building, the fisheries, and commerce.

READING-LESSON XVI.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Bid'de-ford
Worcester (wōr'st')

Nash'u-a
Woon-sock'et

MANUFACTURING is the largest business in New England. Some of the states are more engaged in it than others, — Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut most of all. But in nearly every part of New England people are busy in mills and factories or machine-shops. You may travel along the banks of almost any of the swift streams, and you can hardly go a mile or two without coming to some neat-looking manufacturing village. Where water-power is not at hand, steam-power is used.

The making of cotton and woolen goods, and of boots and shoes, by machinery, are the two greatest trades. Probably in the various factories enough boots and shoes are made to give every man, woman, and child in this country three pairs every year. Some of the largest cotton and woolen mills are on the Merrimac River; and it is said that the water-power supplied by it moves more spindles than are moved by any other stream in the world.

Besides these great manufactures, New England makes clothing, carpets, paper, furniture, hardware, machinery, fire-arms, — in fact, what does she not make? There is hardly an object you can name, from a steam-engine or an anchor down to pins and needles, that is not made by the busy, quick-witted New-Englanders.

The largest manufacturing places are Lewiston and Biddeford, in Maine; Manchester and Nashua, in New Hampshire; Worcester, Lowell, Fall River, and Lynn, in Massachusetts; Providence and Woonsocket, in Rhode Island; and Hartford, Bridgeport, and Waterbury, in Connecticut.

New England is not able to produce all the food the people need, for the soil is not generally fertile. But the New-Englanders are good farmers; and, by tilling their fields very carefully, they raise better crops than poor farmers do from the best soil. Then in many parts there are fine mountain pastures; and in Vermont sheep and cattle raising, and making butter and cheese, bring the people in more money than any other business.

In the vast forests of Maine and New Hampshire there are thousands of men engaged in lumbering, and we have already learned a little about how this work is carried on. Bangor, in Maine, is one of the greatest lumber places in the country.



Building a Ship.

There is considerable ship-building, especially in the coast towns of Maine and Massachusetts. There are also many fishermen in these towns. Some fish off the coast, others go to the Banks of Newfoundland for codfish, and others to the Pacific Ocean and the northern seas for whales. New Bedford, in Massachusetts, is the port from which most of the whalers go out.

There is a great deal of business done in quarrying,—that is, getting out different kinds of building-stones, as granite, marble, sandstone, and slate, and in getting out limestone to be burnt for lime.

The people of New England carry on a very large trade, because they make a great many more things than they can use. They make them to sell. These goods are shipped by water or by railroad to all parts of our country and to other lands; and the New-Englanders receive in return articles which they want, but can not grow. The principal exports of New England are her various manufactured goods, lumber, canned foods, ice, granite, and marble.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, is the largest city in New England. It is noted for its manufactures and commerce, and for its schools, libraries, and museums.



Quarrying Granite.

Portland is the largest city in Maine, and is noted for its fine harbor and shipping trade.

Manchester is the largest city in New Hampshire, and is noted for its great cotton and woolen mills.

Burlington, on Lake Champlain, is the largest city in Vermont. It is noted for its great lumber trade.

Providence, the second city of New England, is the largest city in Rhode Island; it is noted for its mills and manufactures.

New Haven is the largest city in Connecticut; it is noted as the seat of Yale College, one of the most famous institutions of learning in the United States.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is the most important business in New England?*

The most important business is manufacturing.

2. *What are the two principal branches of manufacture?*

The making of cotton goods, and boots and shoes.

3. *What of agriculture?*

Agriculture is largely carried on, but New England does not produce grain enough to feed its own people.

4. *In which state is dairying a great business?*

Dairying is a great business in Vermont.

5. *In which states is lumbering a great business?*

In Maine and New Hampshire.

6. *Where are ship-building and the fisheries important?*

In the coast towns of Maine and Massachusetts.

7. *What are the principal exports of New England?*

The principal exports are manufactured goods, lumber, canned foods, ice, granite, and marble.

8. *What is the largest city in each state?*

Portland is the largest city in Maine, Manchester in New Hampshire, Burlington in Vermont, Boston in Massachusetts, Providence in Rhode Island, and New Haven in Connecticut.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.



READING-LESSON XVII.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Ad-l-ron'dack
Al-le-gha-ny

Po-to'mac
Phil-a-del'phi-a

WHEN we speak of the "Middle States" we speak as our forefathers did, when the thirteen states were all situated on the Atlantic coast. They are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware. Of these, New York is the largest. Pennsylvania is nearly as large as New York, about thirty-seven times the size of Rhode Island, five times as large as Massachusetts, and less than one-fifth the size of Texas. New Jersey is one-sixth as large as Pennsylvania. Maryland is one-fourth, and Delaware one twenty-fifth, the size of New York.

New York was settled by the Dutch. Pennsylvania (meaning *Penn's woods*) was settled by William Penn and a com-

pany of English Quakers. New Jersey and Maryland were settled principally by the English.

Delaware was settled principally by the Swedes.

Through this section stretch several chains and ranges of the great Appalachian Mountains. In New York they are called the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains; in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Alleghany and the Blue Mountains. The rounded summits of these mountains are in many parts clothed in grand forests, while beautiful green valleys lie between the hills, and pretty cascades tumble over the rocky ledges. The south-eastern portion of this section is a part of the Atlantic Plain. West of the mountains is the Western Plateau, which slopes towards the Ohio river.

In the mountains are two treasures, — a mineral and a metal more valuable to man than gold or silver. These are the mineral *coal* and the metal *iron*. Coal and iron are found in great quantities in Pennsylvania; and most of the other Middle States are well supplied with one or the other, — New York and New Jersey with iron, Maryland with coal.

As this part of our country is so richly stored with coal and iron, we may look to see many men occupied in mining in the Middle States. And as coal is the best fuel for making steam to drive machinery, and as so very many things are made from iron, we may also look to see manufacturing largely carried on.

The Middle States have for the most part a milder climate than New England; and they have also a more fertile soil. From these two things we may look to see farming a very great business.

The Middle States have a long line of sea-coast and several great navigable rivers. The Hudson and its chief tributary the Mohawk, in New York. The Ohio and its tributaries the Alleghany and Monongahela, in western Pennsylvania. The Delaware with its branches, the Lehigh and the Schuylkill, in eastern Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna, which rises in southern New York and flows through central Pennsylvania and Maryland; and the Potomac, which forms the western boundary of Maryland. On the western border are two of the "Great Lakes," — Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Is it not plain, then, that, with such great helps to carrying goods, the trade of the Middle States, both with the different parts of our own country, and with countries abroad, must be very large?

We have thus seen what are likely to be the principal kinds of business carried on in the Middle States. They are farming, mining, manufacturing, and commerce. In the next lesson we shall learn more about the occupations of the people in this section.

FOR RECITATION.

1. Name the five Middle States.

They are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware.

2. What are the mountains in this section?

They are chains and ranges of the Appalachian Mountains.

3. What valuable substances are found in these mountains?

Coal and iron are found in large quantities.

4. What kind of climate and soil has this section?

It has a temperate climate and a generally fertile soil.

5. Name three large and useful rivers in this section.

The Hudson, the Delaware, and the Potomac.

6. Which of the "Great Lakes" border on this section?

Lakes Erie and Ontario.

READING-LESSON XVIII.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

pe-tro'le-um
Syr'a-cuse

Ches'a-peake
Bal'ti-more (bawl')

TILLING the soil is an important business in the Middle States. Wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, hops, tobacco, garden-vegetables, and orchard-fruits are the chief products. Agriculture.

On the coast of the Middle States are many of the largest cities in our country, — New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington. Now, the farmers find it very profitable to raise vegetables and fruits for the city people, who are so busy in other ways. The growing of vegetables and fruits is called market-gardening, and is a great business, especially in New Jersey and Delaware. So also is the making of butter and cheese. Why profitable.

There are many thousands of men in the Middle States employed in mining; that is, in getting out coal and iron. Mining. Pennsylvania is the great center of this busi-

ness. Besides these, quarries of marble, slate, and valuable building-stones are found in the different states. Lead, copper, and salt in New York. Zinc, granite, and beds of marl in New Jersey. Zinc, nickel, copper, salt, and petroleum and natural gas in Pennsylvania; and copper in Maryland. Pennsylvania produces most of the petroleum. It is not only used in this country, but large quantities are sent abroad.

There are large forests of valuable trees in this section, and lumbering is an important industry. Among the articles manufactured we can only name the most important, which are all kinds of machinery and iron goods, cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes, furniture of all kinds, paper, flour, india-rubber goods, and leather goods.

The most famous manufacturing places are New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, and Syracuse, in New York; Newark, Paterson, and Jersey City, in New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scranton, Reading, and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania; Wilmington, in Delaware; and Baltimore, in Maryland.

Many persons are employed in fishing, and the shad from the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Potomac are quite famous. Gathering oysters is another employment. In the shoal waters on the coast of New York and New Jersey and in Chesapeake Bay, immense quantities of oysters are gathered, put up in cans, and sent to various parts of our own country as well as abroad.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What are the chief products of the Middle States?*
They are wheat, rye, oats, corn, hay, hops, tobacco, garden-vegetables, and orchard-fruits.
2. *What of market-gardening in the Middle States?*
Market-gardening is very profitable, owing to the many large cities in the Middle States.

3. *What state is the great center of the coal and iron business and the petroleum trade?*

Pennsylvania is the great center of the coal and iron business, and the petroleum trade.

4. *Name the principal manufacturing cities.*

They are New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Troy, Syracuse, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Scranton, Reading, Lancaster, Wilmington, and Baltimore.

READING-LESSON XIX.

COMMERCE AND CITIES.

Man-hat'tan

Am-ster-dam'

THE Middle States have more commerce than any other section of the United States. And we can easily see why this is so.

Commerce.

Our country sends abroad great quantities of grain, cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, beef, pork, cheese, petroleum, and manufactured articles; and it receives in return countless articles from other countries,—groceries, cutlery, wines, teas, cigars, dye-stuffs, india-rubber, shawls, laces, gloves, etc. Now most of the exports and imports of the United States pass through the great seaports of the Middle

Why so great.



Newark.

States,—New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

New York City, the chief commercial port in America, and the second city in the world, is situated at the mouth of Hudson River. This river was first explored in 1609, by Henry Hudson. Dutch settlers soon began to come over. They bought the island from the Indians for twenty-four dollars, and built a fort and houses upon it. They called the place New Amsterdam, after a noted city in Holland. This was the beginning of the great city of New York.

The city comprises the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond, all connected by railways, ferries, and bridges. The boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn are joined by a grand suspension bridge. The area of New York City is 360 square miles and the population OVER THREE MILLIONS.

It is said that about twenty thousand vessels enter this port every year; so that along the water-front you constantly see a forest of masts. It is wonderful to visit the wharves, and see the loading and unloading of ships and steamers carrying away cotton and grain and wool and tobacco from our country, and bringing in the products of every part of the world.

Philadelphia is the third largest city in the Union. It is not on the ocean; but has a large foreign commerce. The broad Delaware River is an easy water-way for the largest ships. The name Philadelphia (meaning *brotherly love*) was given to the city by William Penn, its founder. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was signed in the "Old State House," which is still standing. The chief wealth of Philadelphia is in its manufactures. It is one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the United States.

Newark and Jersey City are the largest cities in New Jersey. They are great manufacturing places, and Jersey City, which is opposite New York, has much shipping.

Baltimore, the leading city in Maryland, is a bright, handsome city. Various important industries are here carried on.

It has many large iron-works, rolling-mills, nail-factories, sugar-refineries, and tanneries. The commerce with foreign countries is very large.

Wilmington, on the Brandywine, is the principal city of the little State of Delaware. It is noted for its ship-building and for its manufactures of steam-engines and cars.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is the chief business of the Middle States?*

The chief business is commerce.

2. *Through what three great seaports in this section is our foreign trade mainly carried on?*

Through New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

3. *Which of these cities is the chief port of America?*

New York City, at the mouth of the Hudson River.

4. *Name the largest city in each state.*

New York City in New York, Newark in New Jersey, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, Wilmington in Delaware, and Baltimore in Maryland.



Wilmington.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

READING-LESSON XX.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Ten-nes-see'		Ken-tuck'y
Al-a-ba'ma		Tex'as

We now go from the two parts of the country where the principal business of the people is *making* things, to that part where the principal business is *growing* things. We go from the land of the mine, the mill, and the factory, to the land of the cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice field. We go from the states where people are gathered in great cities, to states where cities are few and small, and people live on broad plantations. In fact, we go to the Southern States.

This is a very large section of our country. In it are thirteen states. Some of these are on the Atlantic coast, but most of them are in the great Valley of the Mississippi. Ten of the Southern States are east, and three are west, of the Mississippi. Remembering that the nearer a



must be warmer than that of the Middle States. True, no part of the Southern States is in the Torrid Zone; but you may notice that the southern point of Florida is *very near* the Torrid Zone. And, in fact, the Southern States are in what is called the warm-temperate belt, though, of course, those states which border on the Gulf of Mexico have greater heat throughout the year than Virginia or Tennessee. The winters are mild.

The soil of this section is, for the most part, fertile, and in the "bottom lands," that is, the lands near the Mississippi and its branches, it is very rich indeed.

Now, to these two facts — a rich soil and a warm climate — we must pay very great heed. It is owing to these two facts that the South can raise, in very large quantities, certain things which all the world wishes to buy, — as cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco. And because



place is to the Equator, the greater the quantity of heat during the year, we shall easily understand that the climate of the Southern States

these and some other things are so much called for, and the Southern States are so well suited to grow them, the people of this section are

engaged in agriculture far more than any other occupation. They are so much more engaged in agriculture than in any other business, that we may, in a few words, tell what the other kinds

In two sections stock-raising is an important business. These are, first, the grass-covered mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Northern Alabama; raising.

secondly, the plains of Texas, where there are great stock-farms, or *ranches*. On these plains immense herds of cattle, sheep, and horses are raised.

A part of the people, especially in Virginia and Georgia, are engaged in manufacturing; but the South is, for the most part, not a great manufacturing region.



In the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

of business are, and then go on to learn more fully about the culture of cotton and sugar and rice and tobacco, — those “staples,” as they are called, which form the wealth of the South.

Along the southern coast, from North Carolina to Mississippi, are great pine-forests which stretch for many miles inland from the sea-shore. These pine-woods yield great quantities of what are called “naval stores;” that is, tar and pitch, and also of turpentine and resin. Besides yielding pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine, the forests of the Southern States supply great quantities of valuable timber, as live-oak, white-oak, and pine. This is much used in building ships and making masts, and for many other purposes.

In the Appalachian Mountains are found coal, iron, gold, marble, and salt; and in some states a good deal of mining is carried on.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What section of the United States are we now to study?*

The southern section, or Southern States.

2. *How many states are there in this section?*

There are thirteen states in this section.

3. *How many states are east, and how many west, of the Mississippi?*

Ten states are east, and three west, of the Mississippi.

4. *What kind of climate have the Southern States?*

All the Southern States are in the warm part of the Temperate Zone. The summers are long and hot; the winters are mild.

5. *What is to be said of the soil in this section?*

The soil is generally fertile, and in many parts very much so.

6. *What is the chief occupation in the Southern States?*

The principal occupation is agriculture.

7. *What articles are obtained from the forests?*

“Naval stores,” and timber for ship-building.

8. *What metals and minerals are found in the South?*

Coal, iron, gold, marble, and salt are found.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

WHAT three states and two territories in this division of the Southern States?

What two states east? What two states north?

What country south-west?

What natural boundary on the south-east of this section?

Bound Arkansas. Louisiana. Texas. Oklahoma. Indian Territory.

Which of these has no sea-coast?

What great river forms most of the eastern boundary of this section?

Name the two chief tributaries of the Mississippi in this section.

Name two tributaries of the Arkansas River.

What great river forms the south-western boundary of Texas? From what country does it separate Mexico?

Name three other rivers of Texas, and tell into what they flow.

What river forms part of the eastern boundary of Texas?

What lake in the south-eastern part of Louisiana? In the north-western part?

What lake at the mouth of the Sabine River?

What bay in the southern part of Louisiana?

What two bays on the coast of Texas?

What large island in the southern part?

What mountains in Arkansas?

What great plain in the western part of Texas?

Name and locate the capital of Arkansas. Of Louisiana. Of Texas. Of Oklahoma.

Name two other towns in Arkansas.

What large city in the south-eastern part of Louisiana?

What city on Galveston Bay? North-west of Galveston? South-west of Austin? Near the mouth of the Rio Grande?

READING-LESSON XXI.

WHAT IS GROWN ON THE PLANTATIONS.

Lou-is-i-a'na
gran'u-lat-ed

Mad-a-gas'car
Ra'leigh (raw'k)

COTTON is the most important product of the Southern States. The world depends mainly on these states for its supply of cotton. It is produced in all the states of this section; but Texas, Georgia, and Mississippi are the greatest cotton states. The finest cotton is that grown on the "Sea Islands" of South Carolina.

It is likely that many pupils who live in the Northern or Western states have never seen cotton, except in the shape of "cotton goods," such as calicoes, muslins, etc. But before the cotton was spun and woven in the mills it was a soft downy substance, somewhat like wool, and grew in the pods of the cotton-plant. As the seeds ripen the pods burst open, showing the snow-white cotton pushing out. In the autumn months it is ready for picking, and this is done by hand.

Lines of negro pickers, men, women, and children, with wide-mouthed sacks hung from their shoulders or waists, pass between the rows of plants, and gather the fleecy cotton from the open pods. It is then placed in baskets at the end of the rows, and from there is carried in wagons to what is called the gin-house. But it may be that some pupils do not know what a "gin-house" is.

The cotton when it comes from the pod is mixed with the seeds of the plants, and clings very closely to the seeds. The first step is to get the cotton away from the seeds. This is very slow work when done by hand, and this

used to be the only way the planters had of doing it. Then cotton cost so much that it was not largely used. But near the end of the

last century a New England man named Eli Whitney made a machine which can do the work very quickly and cheaply. This was the "cotton-gin," and a very great invention it was. After this the growing of

cotton in the Southern States spread in the most wonderful way, so that now our country raises more cotton than all the rest of the world.

A good deal of it is made into cloth in our own country; but most of it is packed in bales, and sent to England, where it is woven into a great variety of fabrics in many thousands of busy looms. Cotton is so important that it is sometimes called "King Cotton."

There is another thing in regard to cotton which I must tell you. In the South most of the laboring people were formerly negro slaves. When the planters in the cotton states found out that they could make a great deal of money by growing cotton, they felt that they needed more and more hands to do the work in the field. This is the reason why the colored people increased so very rapidly in that section; so that even now, when there is no longer slavery, they form more than half the population in some of the cotton states.

The sugar-cane is a plant that needs a very warm climate to ripen it; and, since along the Gulf of Mexico is the hottest part of the United States, this is where the sugar-cane is grown. It is cultivated in Texas, and somewhat in Florida; but the great sugar state is Louisiana. As you sail up the Mis-



Cotton Gin.



Cotton Plant.

Mississippi River, you may see hundreds of sugar-plantations, each with its mill or "sugar-house."

When the cane is right for cutting, it is stripped of its tops and leaves, cut into short pieces, tied into bundles, and taken to the mill. Here the canes are crushed between iron rollers, somewhat as apples are in making cider; and the juice is taken and boiled down into sirup in large shallow pans. Next it is stirred in coolers until it grains, or becomes *granulated*. Then it is put into hogsheads having holes bored in the end, and these are placed over a large cistern, and left to drain. In this state it is brown sugar, and the drainings are molasses. White sugar is merely brown sugar refined, or boiled over again, and worked till it becomes white.

In several of the more southerly states of this section, rice is grown,—most largely in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Georgia. This is not a grain belonging to America, as maize does; and it was not cultivated in this country till about two hundred years ago. It happened in this way: A sea-captain who came to Charleston, S.C., brought with him from the island of Madagascar, near Africa, a bag of seed-rice. He gave it to a gentleman, telling him that he had seen it growing in the East Indies, where people used it for food a great deal. The gentleman divided the seed among his friends, who planted it. It was found to grow very well, and has been cultivated quite largely ever since.

Rice resembles wheat in size, color, and way of growing; but, unlike wheat, it needs a low, moist soil. It must be kept under water when first sown; and after it sprouts the water must be drained off, and the ground kept dry. It is very largely grown in China, India, and, indeed, in all the warm, moist countries of Asia and Africa. It forms the food of more people than any other grain, and is said to be the chief food of one-third of the family.

There is another plant belonging to the Southern States, which must not be overlooked, though it is not so useful as some of the other plants about which we have been reading. This is tobacco. The "tobacco-belt" is in the northern portion of this section; and the great tobacco states are Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.



Tobacco Plant.

The tobacco-plant is a native of America, and was unknown to the rest of the world till the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Sir Walter Raleigh took some of it to England from Virginia. For a time in the early history of Virginia the raising of tobacco was almost the only business of the people, and at this time tobacco took the place of money. James I., who was king of England at the time when Virginia was settled, was much opposed to the use of this "vile weed;" and he tried to stop its use by writing a book, in which he gave it all the bad names he could think of.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is the most important product of the Southern States?*

Cotton is the most important product of the Southern States.

2. *Which are the greatest cotton states?*

They are Texas, Georgia, and Mississippi.

3. *In which states is the sugar-cane principally grown?*

The sugar-cane is principally grown in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida.

4. *In which states is rice most largely grown?*

Rice is most largely grown in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Georgia.

5. *In which states is tobacco most cultivated?*

Tobacco is most cultivated in Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

READING-LESSON XXII.

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Mo-bile' (bee'l')
Ar'kan-sas (-saw)

Rich'mond
Gal'ves-ton

Richmond and Wheeling. RICHMOND, the capital and largest city of Virginia, is finely situated on the James River. It has many flour-mills and tobacco-factories. Wheeling is the largest city of West Virginia. It is noted for its iron-works.

Wilmington and Charleston. Wilmington is the principal city of North Carolina. It is a seaport, and ships lumber, naval stores, and tobacco. Charleston is the largest city in South Carolina. It is a leading port for the shipping of cotton.

Louisville and Nashville. Louisville, on the Ohio River, is the largest city in Kentucky. It is noted for its trade and manufactures. Nashville, on the Cumberland, is the principal city in Tennessee. It has a large trade.

Atlanta, Jacksonville, and Key West. Atlanta is the largest city in Georgia. It is the capital of the state, and has a large trade. Jacksonville is the largest place in Florida. Key West is on an island in the extreme south.

Mobile and Vicksburg. Mobile is the largest city in Alabama. It is on Mobile Bay, near the Gulf of Mexico, and is an important shipping place for southern products. Vicksburg, on the Mississippi River, is the largest place in Mississippi.

New Orleans. New Orleans, in Louisiana, is the largest city in the Southern States. It is on the Mississippi River, about one hundred miles from its mouth. New Orleans is the greatest cotton-market in the world. It is also the largest sugar-market in the United States. At its levees, as the wharves are called, are always found many vessels loading with Southern products to be shipped to all parts of the world.

This city was founded by the French, and still contains a large French population. The

descendants of the original French settlers are called Creoles.

Little Rock is the capital and largest city of Arkansas. Dallas, in the northern part, is the largest city of Texas. It is a new and growing city, and has a large trade in cotton and other Texan products and manufactures.

Little Rock and Dallas.

FOR RECITATION.

1. Which are the largest cities in Virginia and West Virginia?

Richmond in Virginia, and Wheeling in West Virginia.

2. In North Carolina and South Carolina?

Wilmington in North Carolina, and Charleston in South Carolina.

3. In Kentucky and Tennessee?

Louisville in Kentucky, and Nashville in Tennessee.

4. In Georgia and Florida?

Atlanta in Georgia, and Jacksonville in Florida.

5. In Alabama and Mississippi?

Mobile in Alabama, and Vicksburg in Mississippi.

6. In Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas?

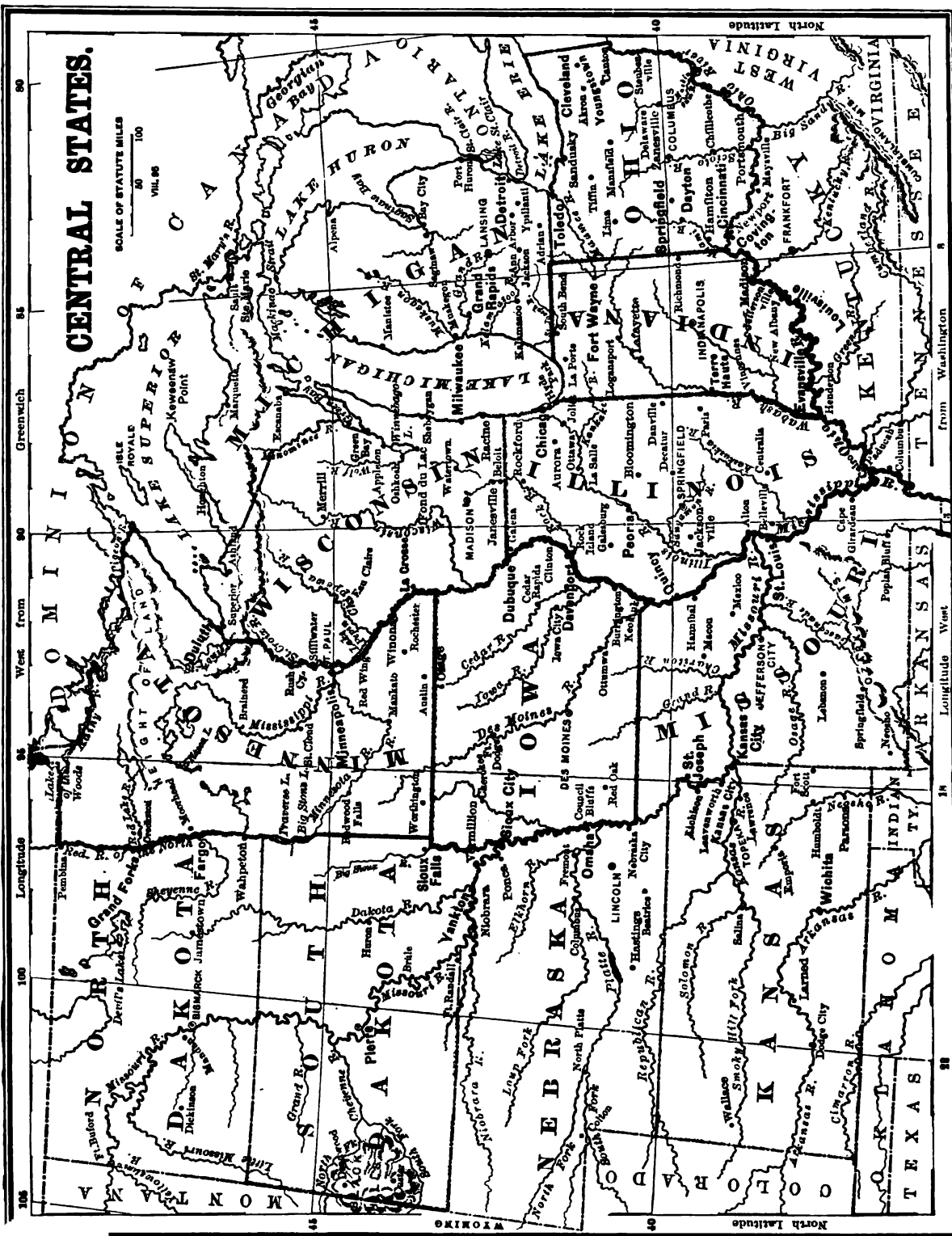
New Orleans in Louisiana, Little Rock in Arkansas, and Dallas in Texas.



New Orleans.

CENTRAL STATES.

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 50 100
VILLAGE



from Washington

Longitude West

14

15

16

THE CENTRAL STATES.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

WHAT country is north of this section? What two states are east? What two states and territories are south? What three states are west? Which of these states border on the Great Lakes? What two states are on the east bank of the Mississippi River? What three are on the west bank? Which state of this section consists of two peninsulas? What great lake is north of the northern (or upper) peninsula of Michigan? Between what two lakes is the southern peninsula? By what river is Lake Superior connected with Lake Huron? By what strait is Lake Michigan connected with Lake Huron?

What mountains in Missouri? In South Dakota? What river forms the southern boundary of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? Name one tributary which the Ohio receives from the north. Name two tributaries which the Ohio receives from the south. Into what river does the Ohio River flow? What lake in Minnesota is the source of the Mississippi River? What is the largest tributary of the Mississippi from the west? Where does the Missouri River rise? *Ans.* In the Rocky Mountains. What is the largest tributary of the Mississippi in Wisconsin? In Illinois?

Of what state is each of these cities

the capital?	COLUMBUS.	ST. PAUL.
	INDIANAPOLIS.	JEFFERSON CITY.
	SPRINGFIELD.	TOPEKA.
	LANSING.	LINCOLN.
	MADISON.	PIERRE.
	DES MOINES.	BISMARCK.

In what state is each of these

chief cities?	CINCINNATI.	SIoux CITY.
	INDIANAPOLIS.	MINNEAPOLIS.
	CHICAGO.	ST. LOUIS.
	DETROIT.	7 ^{two} KANSAS CITIES.
	MILWAUKEE.	OMAHA.

READING-LESSON XXIII.

THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

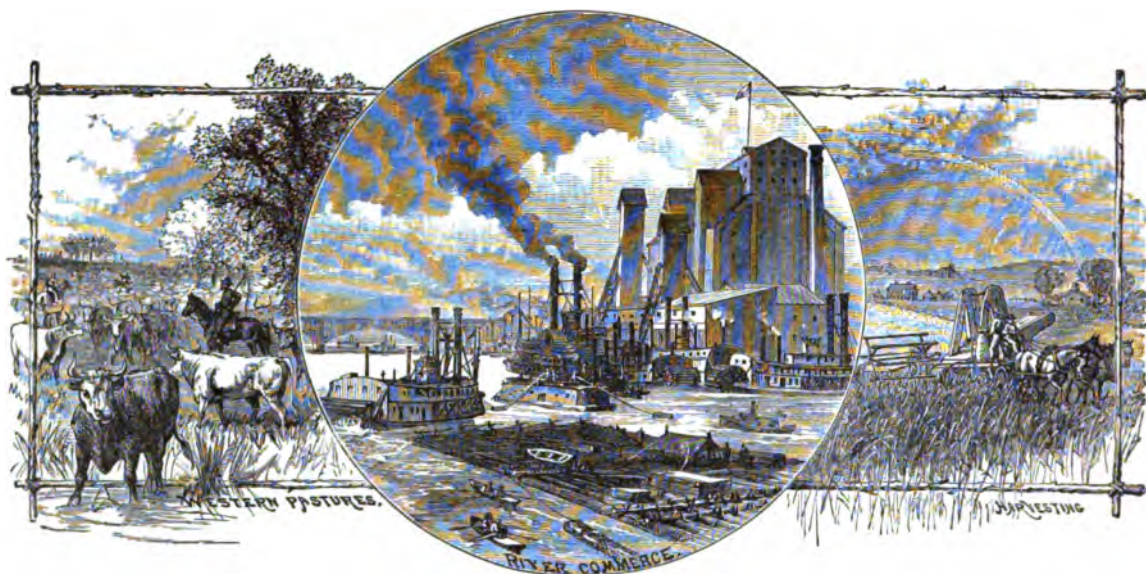
gran'a-ry
I'o-wa

Mich'i-gan
pra'rie

THERE is a part of our country which may be called the granary of the United States. It is a vast ^{our} region, where a fine climate and fertile soil ^{granary} enable the farmer to raise such large quantities of corn and wheat that he not only has all he needs for himself, but more than enough, so that he sells it to supply the people of the Eastern States. He also sends his corn and wheat to the seaboard, where thousands of vessels carry the grain from the ports of the Atlantic coast to the countries of Europe, whose people are not able to grow all the breadstuffs they need.

This section is called the Central States. Sometimes we speak of it as "the West." It is in the ^{The states.} northern half of the Mississippi valley. Five states are east of the Mississippi, and seven states are west of it. Those east of the Mississippi are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Those west of the great river are Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

The Central States are filled with a busy people, who in doing things that are new and fresh excel the ^{Their} people of most of the other parts of our country. They are noted for their enterprise in building cities and railroads and other great public works. They are also noted for their intelligence and love of education.



Western Scenes.

At the time when Washington was President there were west of the Appalachian Mountains only a few pioneers. Here and there was a log fort, in which were a few soldiers to protect the western border of our country against the many savage tribes of Indians. But soon after this many people began to move to "the West." Then all over that wide region could be seen long lines of slow-moving wagons (for this was before the day of railroads) carrying the families and goods of the hardy settlers on their way to break up the prairies into fertile fields. As they moved onward, the Indians were driven before them to seek new hunting-grounds still farther west.

The people did well in their new homes, and as time passed state after state was formed, till now the whole of the "Great West" is thickly settled. There is another thing which should be kept in mind. The people who settled the West were noted for what we sometimes call their "go-ahead" disposition. And as they moved from the older states, where there were set ways of doing things, to a country where they had to

depend very much on their own wits, they soon learned to do things in new and better ways.

The Central States have, for the most part, a level surface. Indeed, the greater part of this section, and especially the middle row of states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska), are prairie-lands.

Prairies are great tracts of land without forests, but covered with natural grass. Some prairies are as level as a still lake; others have a rolling or wave-like surface. The reason why the prairies have no trees is that great fires have often swept over them. Where no fires come, trees begin to spring up; plowing by the settlers keeps the fires away, and trees grow rapidly.

In some of the Central States—especially in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota—are great forests. Others are too hilly to be called prairie states. Thus the northern part of Michigan is mountainous; and in the southern part of Missouri are rugged ridges and peaks called the Ozark Mountains.

What has been learned about the climate of the states on the Atlantic coast will help us to

understand about the climate of the Central States. Looking at the map of the United States, and remembering that climate is in *belts*, we may carry the eye along from Maine and New York westward to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and so from Maryland and Virginia westward through Ohio and the prairie states. Then, when we think of the cold winters and short summers of Maine and New York, we may guess that the grains and fruits of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas must be much the same as are raised in Maine and New York; that is, wheat, potatoes, apples, etc. And as not only wheat and corn are grown in Maryland and Virginia, but also tobacco and hemp, and the vine, we may expect to find these products in the more southerly of the Central States.

FOR RECITATION.**1. Which are the Central States?**

They are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, east of the Mississippi; and Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota, west of the Mississippi.

2. For what is this section noted?

It is noted as being the granary of the United States.

3. What can you say of the surface?

The surface is for the most part level.

4. In which states are great forests?

In Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

5. Which states are partly mountainous?

The northern part of Michigan and the southern part of Missouri are mountainous.

6. What of the climate in this section?

The northern part has a climate like that of Maine and New York; the southern part like that of Maryland and Virginia.

READING-LESSON XXIV.**OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.**

Cin-cin-na/ti (-nah'ti)
Ohi-ca/go (she-cau')

O'zark
mar'ket-ing

THE great business in the Central States is farming. The farms are very large, and the ground is very level. Since the farms are large, and the fields level, agriculture can be carried on in a very different way from what it can in states where farmers have small farms and a rugged soil. From the plowing of the ground to the threshing of the wheat, all the work is done in the West by improved machinery,—by the steam-plow, the reaper, the thresher,—and it is all done on a great scale. How different from the old days when there was only the sickle to gather in the harvest!

The largest crop is the corn-crop; for corn grows finely in all the Central States. This grain is a native of America.

The Indians called it *mahiz*, a name which we have changed to *maize*; and the Spaniards called it Indian-corn, because they first saw it cultivated by the American Indians. The quantity of corn grown in this section is very large indeed. What becomes of it? It is eaten at home; it is sent abroad; and it is used for feeding hogs, cattle, and horses.

Wheat is another grain that is raised very largely in the Central States,—especially in the northern range of states. Wheat is more valuable than corn even, because it is more generally used throughout the world. It is sold by the farmer to those who make it into flour by grinding and bolting, and in this form it is sent in barrels to every part of the earth. This grain was not known in America till it was brought here from Europe by the early settlers; but now Europe sends to this country for very large quantities of wheat and flour.

Besides corn and wheat, the other grains and

plants of the Temperate Zone—as oats, barley, rye, garden vegetables, fruits, hemp, tobacco—are all raised very largely in this section. Great quantities of hay are made, and sent to parts of the country where it is not produced. In several of the states, especially in Ohio and Missouri, the vine is cultivated for wine-making.

Grazing is, next to agriculture, the greatest business in the Central States. Before man had made his way into the Western wilderness, the grassy prairies fed vast herds of buffalo and deer: now they feed vast herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. The cattle are sent East to furnish beef and hides. They come from as far west as Kansas, where stock-raising is followed very largely on the plains.

It is quite profitable to raise hogs in the West, because of the cheapness of corn, on which they are fattened. The traveler may see any day, in most of these states, great droves of hogs on the way to market. No doubt they are to be forwarded to Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, or some other one of the great centers of the “pork-packing” business, and from them pork, hams, bacon, and lard are shipped in great quantities.

This section is rich in minerals. In nearly all these states great beds of coal are found. Iron is most plentiful in Michigan and Missouri. Iron Mountain, in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, is a whole mountain of iron ore. In northern Michigan are the richest copper mines in the world. Lead is found in Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. South Dakota has rich deposits of gold.

In the northern states of this section are great forests of white-pine. Owing to this fact the business of lumbering is largely followed. The lumbermen go into the woods in winter, and build huts for themselves. First, the trees are felled; then they are stripped of their branches, and cut into logs. These are drawn over the snow-

covered ground by teams of oxen to the banks of the rivers; and when spring comes the logs are floated down to the saw-mills, where they are sawed into boards and other kinds of lumber.

As the Western people are so largely engaged in farming, we may suppose that they can not be a very great manufacturing people. And, as a general rule, this is true. Still, in many of the states, and particularly in Ohio and Illinois, manufacturing is a very important business. The principal articles manufactured are farming-tools and machinery, flour, iron-castings, leather, boots and shoes, lumber, furniture, wagons and carriages, and spirituous and malt liquors.

The Central States have a vast commerce. They exchange the corn and wheat, the beef and pork, raised by their farmers, for the manufactures of the New England and Middle States, and for the goods brought into the Atlantic cities from all parts of the world. This commerce is carried on by means of thousands of steamers which ply upon the rivers and “the Great Lakes,” and by means of many railroads which connect the valley of the Mississippi with the Atlantic coast.

FOR RECITATION.

- What is the great business in the Central States?*
The great business there is agriculture.
- What are the two principal grains of this section?*
The two principal grains are corn and wheat.
- What business ranks after agriculture?*
Grazing ranks next after agriculture.
- What are the four principal minerals in this section?*
They are coal, iron, copper, and lead.
- Where is lumbering largely carried on in this section?*
Lumbering is largely carried on in the northern states of this section.
- Which are the two principal manufacturing states in this section?*
They are Ohio and Illinois.

READING-LESSON XXV.

CITIES.

Des Moines (*de moyn*)
 Detroit (*trois*)
 Leav'en-worth (*lee*)

Mil-wau'kee
 O'ma-ha (*-haw*)
 St. Lou'is (*seel*)



Chicago.

THE three largest cities in the Central States are Chicago, in Illinois; St. Chicago.

Louis, in Missouri; and Cincinnati, in Ohio. Chicago is finely situated on Lake Michigan. It is a great center of trade, and the second city in the Union. Chicago is the greatest grain-market in the world. From the railroad-cars the grain is run up into elevators by buckets fastened to an endless chain, and worked by steam-machinery, and is then poured through spouts into the holds of vessels. More business in wheat, corn, and live-stock is done in Chicago than in any other city of the Union. The many trunk lines tributary to Chicago and meeting in that city make it the most important railway center in America.

St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, is another great center of trade. It is an old city, having been founded by the French nearly two hundred years ago. St. Louis is very largely engaged in the manufacture of iron-ware. The Mississippi at this point is spanned by a splendid steel bridge. St. Louis is noted for its fine schools, and for its literary and benevolent societies.

Cincinnati, on the Ohio River, is the center of trade for the Ohio valley. It is known as the "Queen City of the West." Cincinnati. Around it are handsome hills, on which are many elegant residences. Cincinnati is noted for its varied manufactures.

Indianapolis is the capital and largest city of Indiana. Many railroads meet here, and much manufacturing is done. Other cities.

Milwaukee is the largest city of Wisconsin. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the West, and is noted for its great trade in wheat, flour and lumber.

Detroit is the largest city in Michigan. It has a fine harbor, and is noted for its trade and manufactures.

Minneapolis is the largest city of Minnesota. It is noted for its beautiful situation and fine water-power, and for its manufacture of flour and lumber.

Des Moines is the capital and largest city of Iowa.

Kansas City is the largest city in Kansas. It has active trade and manufactures.

Omaha is the largest city in Nebraska. It is on the Missouri River, and has an active trade.

Sioux Falls, on the Big Sioux River, is the largest city in South Dakota; and Fargo, on the Red River of the North, is the largest city in North Dakota.

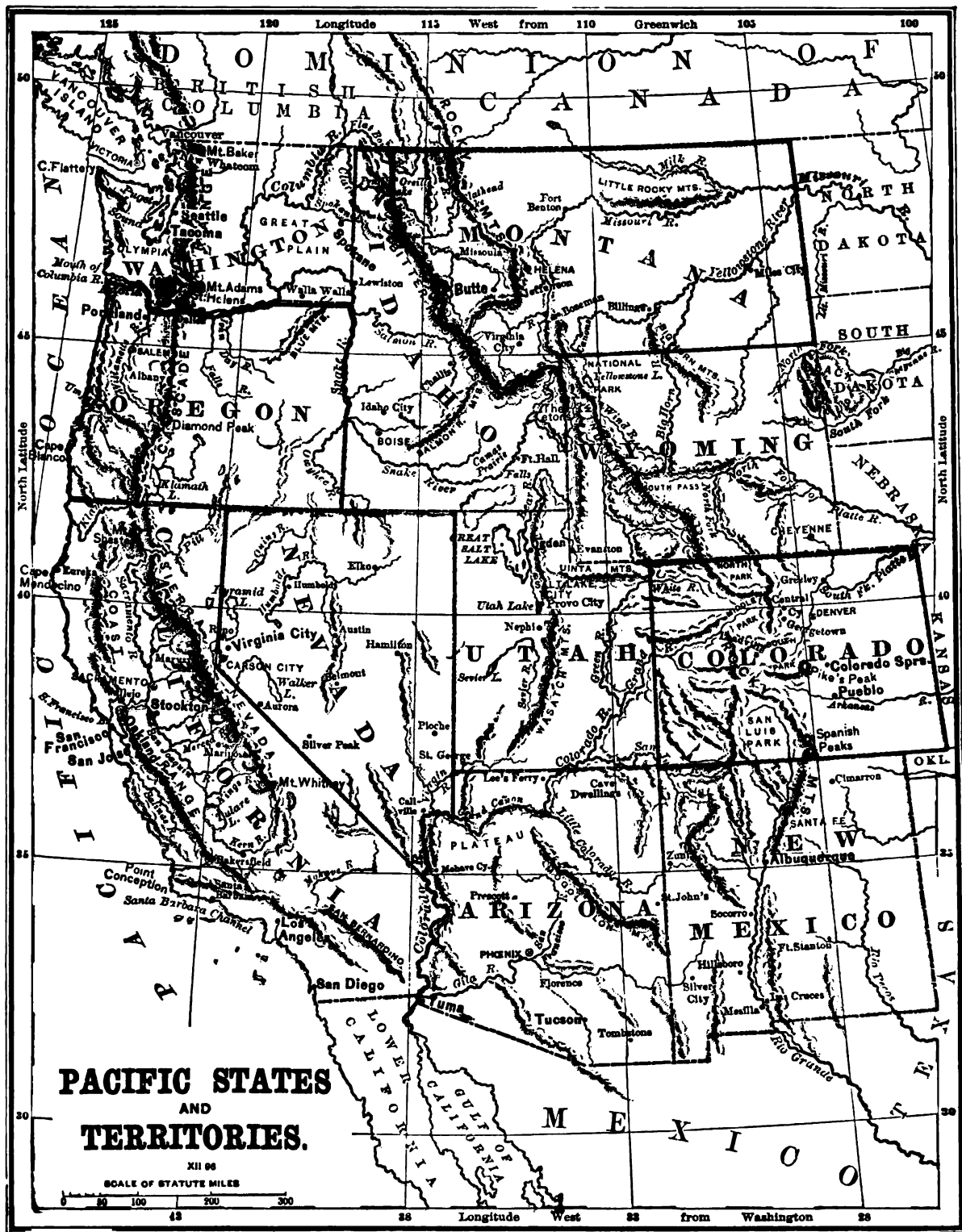
FOR RECITATION.

1. *What are the three largest cities in the Central States?*

The three largest cities in the Central States are Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati.

2. *Name the largest city in each of the other Central States.*

Indianapolis, in Indiana; Milwaukee, in Wisconsin; Detroit, in Michigan; Minneapolis, in Minnesota; Des Moines, in Iowa; Kansas City, in Kansas; Omaha, in Nebraska; Sioux Falls, in South Dakota; and Fargo, in North Dakota.



PACIFIC HIGHLAND AND COAST.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

WHAT nine states are in this section? *Ans.* Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington. What two territories? *Ans.* New Mexico and Arizona. What country north of this section? South? What ocean is west? Which states border on the Pacific Ocean? Which on Mexico? What mountain system extends through the eastern part of this section? What mountain ranges extend through the western part? What range is near the Pacific coast? What cape is on the west coast of California? What bay? What cape is on the west coast of Washington? What sound in the western part of Washington? What large lake in Utah? What lake near the central part of California? What river is in the northern part of Montana? What three large rivers rise in Colorado? What large river flows into the Gulf of California? What two rivers flow into San Francisco Bay? What river between Washington and Oregon?

Of what states or territories are these places the capitals: Helena? Cheyenne? Denver? Santa Fé? Phoenix? Salem? Boise? Olympia? Carson City? Sacramento? Salt Lake City?

In what state is each of these chief cities: Virginia City? Denver? Portland? San Francisco? Helena? Seattle? Cheyenne? Salt Lake City?

READING-LESSON XXVI.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

cañon (kan-yun')
Or'e-gon

Col-o-ra-do
U'tah

In reading about North America we learned a little about the Pacific Highland. It is that great region which stretches from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains westward to the Pacific coast. This section is so large that it is more than one-third of our whole country. Yet, though it is so very large, the number of people in it is less than are

found in single states in the more thickly settled sections of the United States.

There are nine states and two territories in this section. We may best study ^{its} them in two divisions,—the Rocky divisions. Mountain region and the Pacific Coast region, because these two divisions are in many ways very unlike. They are unlike in the kind of country, in the nature of the soil, in climate, and in the occupations of the people.



Geyser in Yellowstone Park.

The Pacific Coast division includes ^{States and} three states. ^{territories.} They are California and Oregon, and Washington, with Alaska Territory. In the Rocky Mountain region are six states, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The other two divisions on the map are the names of territories.

Seeing all these names of states and ^{When a} territories, is ^{wilderness.} it not a very wonderful thing to learn that only about thirty years ago the Rocky Mountain region was a wilderness? Almost the only inhabitants were wandering tribes of Indians. It is true that a few bold explorers had ventured into this mountain-land; but people generally cared very little about it. They did not think there was any thing to pay them for going there. Yet there was, as we shall see.

In the year 1848 happened that wonderful discovery, the finding of large quantities of ^{Finding} gold in California. At once men began ^{of gold.}

to think there might be gold or silver in the country east of California. And they were right; for, soon after this, mines of silver were found in Nevada richer than any known in the world before. About the same time it was found that there was gold in Colorado. After this people went on finding more and more gold and silver in different parts of the Rocky Mountain region. This brought many new settlers to those parts; and so the different territories and states have grown up. The story is more wonderful than any fairy-tale.

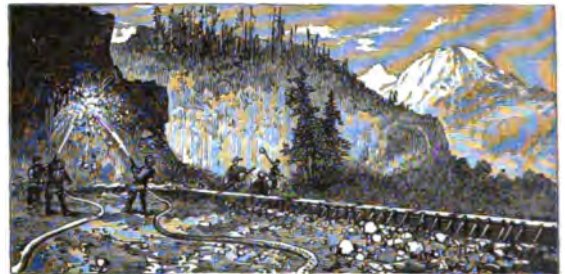
As the states on the Pacific coast grew in population and riches, and mining-towns sprang up in the Rocky Mountains, it was thought that a railroad was needed to join the Pacific coast with the Atlantic coast. So an iron track "across the continent" was built from Omaha on the Missouri River (in Nebraska) westward to the Pacific coast. This great work was finished in 1869; since then, several other railroads have been built to places along the Pacific Coast.

The Rocky Mountains are famous for their grand scenery. And if you look on the map at the place where Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho come together, you will see one of the grandest parks. It is named the "National Park," because Congress gave it to the whole people of the United States. Though it does not look very large on the map, it is as large as the state of Connecticut. In it are many lofty waterfalls, deep cañons (which are great rents in the rock), beautiful lakes, and several thousand boiling springs and geysers. It is surely the grandest park in the world.

In the greater part of the Rocky Mountain region scarcely any rain ever falls. The reason of this is, that, as the rain-clouds from the Pacific Ocean blow eastward, most of the moisture is taken from them by the cold tops of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. You may easily guess, then, that there is not much farming in this region. And this is so.

Still, in some parts, as in Colorado, there is rain enough to grow good crops. And in many other parts of the Rocky Mountains there is fine grazing. More and more people are taking to stock-raising.

But the great business in this section is mining,—mining for gold and silver. And, as the wish to find these, first drew the solitary gold-seeker with his pick and shovel into this mountain wilderness, so it is the mining of these metals that supports the hundreds of busy "camps" all over this region.



Hydraulic Mining.

There are few great cities in the Rocky Mountain region. The largest places are Denver in Colorado, Salt Lake City in Utah, Virginia City in Nevada, and Helena in Montana.

Denver is a thriving, busy city. It is the principal trading-place for a large part of the mining country.

Salt Lake City is the capital of Utah. It was first settled by a people called Mormons. The place is pleasantly laid out.

Virginia City is the largest place in the state of Nevada. Here you may visit some of the greatest silver-mines in the world.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *How much of the United States is in the Pacific Highland?*

About one-third is in the Pacific Highland.

2. *What two divisions are there in this section?*

The two divisions are the Rocky Mountain region and the Pacific-coast division.

3. How many states and territories are there in the Rocky Mountain region?

There are six states, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Utah, and two territories.

4. Why is there very little vegetation in most of the Rocky Mountain region?

Because very little rain falls there.

5. What business is carried on in some parts?

Stock-raising is carried on in some parts.

6. What is the great business here?

Mining for gold and silver.

7. What are the four largest places in this section?

The largest places are Denver, Salt Lake City, Virginia City, and Helena.



Yosemite Valley.

READING-LESSON XXVII.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Yo-sem'-te
San Jo-a-quin' (ho-a-keen')

Wil-lam'ette
Pu'get (-jet)

WE have already seen that on the Pacific coast there are three states, — California, Oregon, and Washington.

There is one territory, Alaska.

Every pupil has heard or read something about California, the "Golden State." We think of it—do we not?—as a bright land, with a lovely climate, rich in gold, and producing the vine, the olive, and the orange.

The
"Golden
State."

California is about twice as large as all the New England States taken together. The Sierra Nevada Range extends nearly the whole length of the state. That part which lies on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains is dry and barren. West of these mountains are two fine valleys, watered by the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. These are famed for their fertility.

Description.

In California there are only two seasons. These are the rainy season, or winter, and the dry season, or summer. The rainy season begins in December, and ends in April. During the rest of the year not a drop of rain falls: the sun shines bright and cloudless; the heat, except along the seacoast, is very great; and the hills and valleys have a very barren look. But in January, soon after the first rains, the whole face of the country is covered with green grass and hundreds of kinds of brilliant wild-flowers.

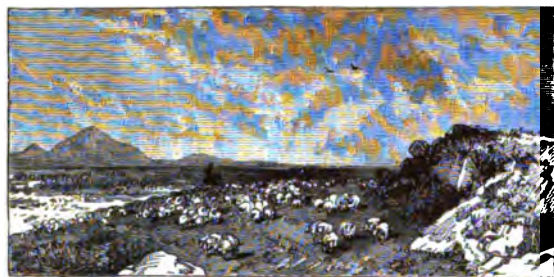
Seasons.

It was its gold that first made California famous. And, though farming is now a greater business than mining, yet working the precious metals is still an important occupation. Besides gold, quicksilver and several other metals are found.

Mining.

If one were to visit California for the first time in the summer season, when the soil is all parched, he would say that it must be very hard to raise any thing in such barren-looking ground. But what a mistake! For after the soil has been soaked by the winter rains it yields abundantly. All the grains and fruits of the Temperate Zone flourish finely; and the common vegetables, such as beets, cabbages, potatoes, etc., grow to a wonderful size.

Agriculture.



A Sheep-ranch in California.

Wheat is the great crop raised for export. Not many years ago every barrel of flour used in California had to be brought there from the older states: now California is one of the best wheat-growing states in the Union.

Wine is another important product of the Golden State. Many large vineyards have been planted, and millions of gallons of wine are sent to other parts of the United States, and to foreign countries.

Southern California yields not only the wine and all the fruits, grains, and vegetables of the Temperate Zone, but a variety of semi-tropical fruits, as the orange, lemon, olive, and fig.

In some parts of California wool-growing is a great business. You find large farms, called *ranches*, on which are immense flocks of sheep. Wool is a very valuable export of this state.

California is noted for its grand scenery. The Yosemite Valley and Falls, the Big Tree Groves, Lake Tahoe, and the Geyser Hot Springs are visited by tourists from all countries. The Yosemite Valley, in the central part of the Sierra Nevada Range, is a great cleft in the mountains, several miles long, with granite walls rising from two thousand to four thousand feet in height. Over one of these walls a small mountain-stream falls

a distance of thirteen hundred feet, and is one of the natural objects which attract tourists.

San Francisco is the largest city on the Pacific coast. It has a splendid harbor, the entrance to which is called the "Golden Gate." Out of it sail ships and steamers bound for all parts of the world. The inhabitants of San Francisco have been drawn from all countries. One part of the population would be noticed by strangers,—namely, the Chinese, of whom there are some thousands in this city.

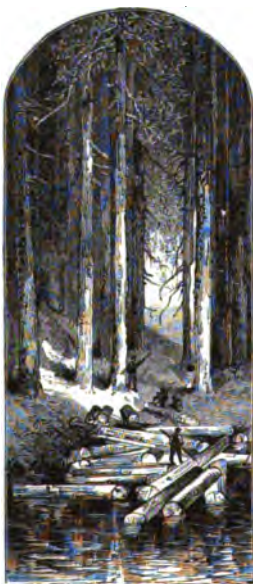
Sacramento, in the central part of the State, is the capital. Los Angeles, in the fruit growing region of Southern California, is the second city in the state.

In Oregon and Washington there are two parts which differ very much. About one-third of Oregon and Washington is west of the Cascade Range, and about two-thirds are east of it.

The part west of the mountains has plentiful winter rains. It is a fertile region, with great forests. The part east of the mountains has very little rain, and hence is for the most part barren. Why? Because scanty rain always means scanty vegetation.

In the west section are grand old forests. Whole cities of houses might be built from the towering pines and firs growing in this region. The timber and lumber business is of great importance in Washington and Oregon. The exports include wheat, wool, and hops.

The Willamette Valley in Oregon is particularly noted as an agricultural district. The people not only produce grain enough for themselves, but have large quantities to send abroad. Much attention is also given to fruit-raising and wool-growing.



Lumbering in Oregon.

While farming and lumbering are the chief occupations in this region, the people are fast building up various kinds of manufactures, as those of cotton and woolen cloths, flour, furniture, boots and shoes, etc.

Portland is the chief city of Oregon. A large trade is carried on here. There are several large cities in Washington; of these Seattle and Tacoma are on Puget Sound, and Spokane is in the east.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What three states and one territory are on the Pacific coast?*

The states of California, Oregon, and Washington, and the territory of Alaska.

2. *What is the size of California?*

California is nearly twice the size of all the New England States taken together.

3. *What can you say of mining in California?*

Mining is still an important occupation.

4. *What is the principal occupation in California?*

The principal occupation is agriculture.

5. *What are the principal exports of California?*

They are wheat, wool, fruit, and wine.

6. *What is the largest city on the Pacific coast?*

San Francisco is the largest city.

7. *What kinds of business are most largely carried on in Oregon and Washington.*

Agriculture and lumbering.

TOPICAL REVIEW QUESTIONS ON THE UNITED STATES.

In what part of North America is the United States? Why is our country called the United States? Where and when were the first two English settlements made? How many states are there now? What is the population of the United States?

Name the New England States. Name the five Middle States. How many states are there in the Southern section? Which ten are east of the Mississippi? Which three are west? How many states in the Central section? Name the five states east of the Mississippi in this section. Name the seven states west of the Mississippi in this section. How much of the United States is in the Pacific Highland? What are the two divisions of this section? Name the states and territories of the Rocky Mountain region. What three states are on the Pacific coast?

What is the nature of the surface in New England? What is the highest mountain in this section? What mountains are in the Middle States? What kind of climate have the Southern States? What is the nature of the surface in the Central States? What are the great mountains of the Pacific Highland? What two ranges near the Pacific coast?

Name the four most noted rivers of New England. Name the largest navigable rivers in the Middle States. Which of the "Great Lakes" border on the Middle States? What great river flows through the Southern States? Name its two largest tributaries in this section. Which of the "Great Lakes" border on the Central

States? Where does the Mississippi rise? Name its principal tributaries from the east in this section. From the west. What three large rivers rise in the mountains of Colorado? Describe the course of the Columbia. Why is there little vegetation in most of the Rocky Mountain region?

What are the principal occupations in New England? Which are the two most important branches of manufacture? In which states is lumbering a great business here? In which the fisheries? Name the chief exports of New England. What are the chief farm products of the Middle States? Which state mines most coal and iron? Name six large manufacturing cities in this section. What is the most important business in the Middle States? Name the three largest seaports. What is the principal occupation in the Southern States? What articles are obtained from the forests here? What is the most important product of this section? Name the three leading cotton states. Where is sugar most largely produced? Rice? Tobacco? What is the great business in the Central States? What are the principal grains raised? Name the principal minerals of this section. In which states is lumbering most largely carried on? Manufacturing? Name the three largest cities in the Central States. What is the leading business in the Rocky Mountain region? Three chief exports of the Pacific States?

What is the capital of the United States? Name the capital of each state.

OTHER COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

READING-LESSON XXVIII.

GREENLAND AND ICELAND.—ALASKA.

Dán'ish
au-ro'ra bo-re-a'lis
glac'ier

Es'ki-mo
Reyk'ja-vík (rít'ya-)
A-leut'



Eskimo catching
Birds.

It is an interesting fact in the life of Columbus, that among his early sea-voyages, before he set out on that voyage which led to the discovery of America, was a visit to Iceland. While in Iceland Columbus must have heard of that part of North America called Greenland; for the Icelanders had discovered and made settlements in that country several hundred years before, and Columbus may very likely have seen and talked with sailors who had visited the Greenland coast.

A long time ago both Greenland and Iceland came into the hands of a people of Danish America. Europe called the Danes. Hence these two far northern regions are named Danish America.

Greenland is a very large island; and very little is known about it, except its coast. The interior is buried under a vast mass of ice, which by many slow-moving ice-rivers called *glaciers* is carried to the coast,

where it breaks off with a great crash, and floats away into the sea as icebergs. Through June and July the sun is always above the horizon. The earth then begins to thaw, and the Greenlanders have their short summer. Wild-flowers then spring up, and grass grows, on which herds of musk-oxen feed. During the long winter the sun is not seen for months. In this season the northern light, or *aurora borealis*, — a crown of beautiful rosy light, — streams across the sky. It is often so bright that the stars fade before it.

You may think it strange how people can live in so cold and dreary a country as Greenland; and, indeed, they would not be able to live at all if it were not for what they get from the sea. The whale, the walrus, and the seal, as well as cod, herring, and other fish, abound in the waters; and vast flocks of sea-fowl visit the coast.

There are in Greenland a few hundred white people, mostly Danes; but the natives are the Eskimos, who are found in all the arctic region of America. The missionaries have done a good deal for them; but they are still a very low, ignorant race.

The Eskimos live in small, oven-shaped huts, built of large blocks of snow.

Their chief food is the blubber of the whale and seal, with dried fish, oil, birds, and bear's meat. They are clothed, men and women alike, in skins from head to foot. Their chief occupations are fishing and hunting. They spear seals from their canoes,



Eskimo Dress and Huts.

which they handle with great skill. They scud over the frozen ground in sleds drawn by teams of trained dogs, in pursuit of wild animals, which they kill for their skins and flesh.

From its name one might think that Iceland is as cold as "Greenland's icy mountains." But though it is so far north, it has a milder climate than some countries farther south. This is on account of a warm ocean current that flows near it.

There are high mountains in Iceland, with great glaciers. There are also many volcanoes. The most noted is named Hecla. It is a mile high, and has five craters, from which, at times, pour floods of lava and showers of ashes. Another natural curiosity is the wonderful boiling springs called geysers. Some of these throw up jets of hot water two hundred feet high, and the vapor forms clouds that are seen for miles away.

The Icelanders are descendants of people from Norway, a country in Europe. They are a thrifty, warm-hearted, and hospitable people. Among them you can hardly find a grown person who can not read and write. Cows, horses, sheep, and goats are the chief wealth of the Icelanders. But many are engaged in the fisheries. Iceland exports fish, — both salted and dried, — tallow, sheepskins, coarse woolen mittens and stockings, eider-down, and Iceland moss.

The capital is Reykjavik, which means *steam-town*, and this name was given the place on account of the boiling springs near it.

Alaska, the north-western peninsula of North America, belongs to the United States. Two native races inhabit Alaska, — Indians, and a people called Aleuts, who resemble the Eskimos. The Indians hunt the fur-bearing animals found in the forests of the interior. The Aleuts, who live on the coast and islands, kill the fur-seals, which come from the sea in great numbers to bask in the sun, on the different islands. Alaska has rich gold fields.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What are Greenland and Iceland called?*

Greenland and Iceland are called Danish America, because they belong to Denmark, a country in Europe.

2. *How do the Greenlanders make their living?*

They make their living by hunting and by fishing: the whale, walrus, seal, cod, and other fish abound in the seas.

3. *Who are the native inhabitants of Greenland?*

The native inhabitants of Greenland are Eskimos.

4. *For what is Iceland noted?*

It is noted for its glaciers, geysers, and volcanoes.

5. *What can you say of the Icelanders?*

The Icelanders are a thrifty, well-educated people; their principal occupations are tending their domestic animals, and following the fisheries.

6. *To what country does Alaska belong?*

Alaska belongs to the United States.

7. *For what is the Territory of Alaska valuable?*

Alaska is valuable for its fur-seal fisheries, and rich gold fields.

READING-LESSON XXIX.

DOMINION OF CANADA. — NORTHERN REGION.

carl-bou
er'mine (-mîn)

floes
Man-i-to-bâ'

THE great region to the north of the United States belongs to the British, and hence is often called British America. Its right name is the *Dominion of Canada*.

Canada is nearly as large as the United States. Most of it comprises a vast thinly inhabited region, divided into provinces and other divisions. The province of British Columbia lies between the Rocky Mountains and the

Pacific Ocean. Besides Manitoba there are five other well-peopled and prosperous provinces in the region of the "Great Lakes" and in the valley of the River St. Lawrence.

The arctic region of Canada is a cold, desolate country. The only people living there are a few tribes of Eskimos. It is evident that we should care very little about this barren land, if it were not for many expeditions made to the Arctic Ocean by brave mariners. Perhaps you may ask, What do people expect to gain by making such long, dangerous journeys into the realms of the frost-king?

You must know, then, that very soon after America was discovered navigators began to ask whether they could not sail around it by its northern shore. If they could do this, it would save several thousand miles in the voyage from Europe to Eastern Asia. So a long search was made for the "North-west Passage."

First one bold sailor, and then another, went out to try it. They found a great many bays and straits, such as Hudson Bay, and Baffin Bay, and Davis Strait; and these names may remind you of the brave navigators who went to seek for the "North-west Passage." But these brave men always met with an enemy that in the end made them turn back. This was the frost-king. For you know that they were in the icy zone, where the sea is frozen over during most of the year.

Even when the ice melts a little, there are still many dangers. There are great floating fields of ice called *floes*. In these the ship is likely to be "nipped," and kept there till the next short summer comes, and thaws it out. And sometimes the ships never get out at all. This was the case with the ships of the brave Sir John Franklin, who was lost on his famous voyage to the Arctic region. He and all his party—one hundred and twenty-nine souls—perished in the ice and snow.

Beside trying to find the North-west Passage, there is another thing that has led many brave navigators to the far-off frozen lands of North America. This is the wish to reach the North Pole. Interesting expeditions were made by the American explorers, Kane, Hayes, Hall, and Greely, each of whom passed between the mainland and Greenland to within about 500 miles of the North Pole. In 1895 the Norwegian explorer, Nansen, reached within 261 miles of the Pole. When they could no farther sail, on account of the ice, the explorers took sledges drawn by Eskimo dogs, and pushed their way toward the object of their search. Beyond this lies —no one can tell what. But doubtless we shall some time learn all about the Polar secret.

The country around Hudson Bay and far northward is covered with vast forests, which are the home of the caribou, sable, ermine, marten, beaver, and many other valuable fur-bearing animals.

A company called the "Hudson Bay Com-



Fur-bearing Animals of Canada.

pany" employs hundreds of hunters,—Indians, Canadians, and half-breeds,—to trap or shoot these animals, and bring in the skins to the trading-stations, called "forts."

Here the agents of the company stay all the time. When the hunting season is over, the trappers come in with their furs, and exchange



The Trappers' Return.

them for such things as cloth, powder, knives, and tobacco. Much gold is found in the region of the upper Yukon and British Columbia.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *Where is the Dominion of Canada?*

The Dominion of Canada is north of the United States.

2. *How large is Canada?*

It is nearly as large as the United States.

3. *What of the Arctic region of Canada?*

It is a cold, barren region, and the only people living there are a few tribes of Eskimos.

4. *What two wishes have led many bold navigators to sail into the Arctic region?*

The wish to sail around the northern part of America, and to reach the North Pole.

5. *Name five of these explorers.*

Franklin, Kane, Hayes, Hall, and Greely.

6. *What does the "Hudson Bay Company" do?*

It employs great numbers of trappers to kill or catch animals that have valuable fur.

7. *Name some of these animals.*

The sable, marten, beaver, and ermine.

READING-LESSON XXX.

CANADA. — THE ST. LAWRENCE PROVINCES.

Mont-re-al' (-awl')
New'found-land

On-ta-ri-o
Ot'ta-wa

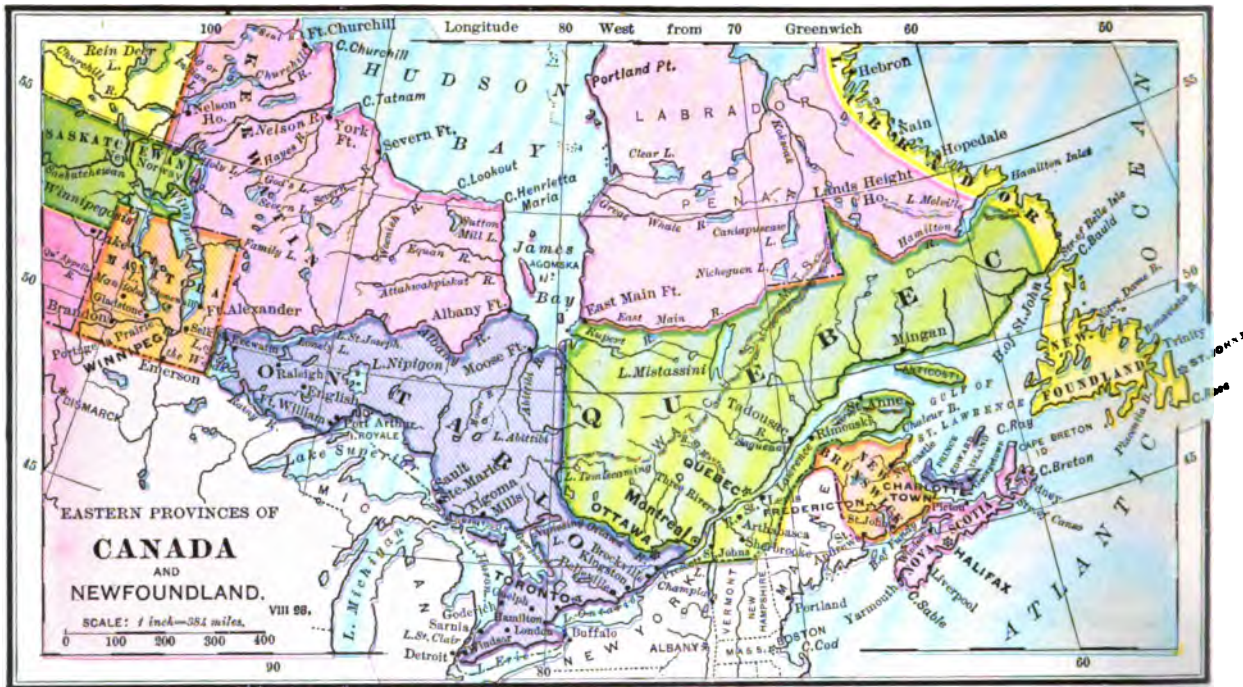
We have been reading about the less developed part of Canada. Now let us ^{Eastern} learn about another part. On the ^{provinces.} map (p. 68) we see the names Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island. These parts are better known, and each is called a "province." This word means very much the same as "state" means with us.

The people of one province differ from those of another, just as the people of one state differ from the people of another ^{People.} state. And it would not be strange if they should differ in their manners and customs; because some of those provinces were settled mostly by French people, and others mostly by British people, — by English; Scotch, and Irish.



Montreal.

The province of Ontario was settled principally by British people. They are very ^{Ontario.} intelligent, and are much like the people of that part of the United States that is on



their border. They are engaged in farming, manufacturing, and trading. Toronto is the largest city in this province.

In the province of Quebec the winters are long and cold. Then a great blanket of snow six feet deep covers the fields and roads. The busy river-trade comes to an end. You think it must be dreary? Not at all; for the people then enjoy themselves very much. What coasting and sleighing! And what fun and laughter as, wrapped in warm buffalo-robcs, they skim over the smooth, hard snow, to the merry tinkle of the bells!

Many of the people of this province are French in their language, manners, and customs. The country-people speak a kind of old-fashioned French; and you would be much interested to see the men in their blue bonnets like nightcaps, and the women in their white Norman caps, and both men and women wearing wooden shoes. But you must not suppose that all the people of this province are of French descent; for, though these are the

largest part, there are many thousands of English, Scotch, and Irish Canadians.

There are two large cities in this province,—Montreal, which is the largest city in Canada; and Quebec, which is interesting to us because it is an old, walled city.

Looking towards the provinces on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, we find, first, New Brunswick. Here the people are much engaged in lumbering, and in fishing for cod, mackerel, and salmon. Next, Nova Scotia, where the people are busy in fishing, farming, and coal-mining. In Halifax, the chief city of Nova Scotia, British men-of-war may be seen almost any time. Thirdly, Prince Edward Island; and here, too, the great business is fishing.

Canada is not an independent country, but belongs to Great Britain. Still, the Canadians are so free, that they make their own laws. They have a governor-general, who is sent out by the Queen of England. The capital of the Dominion of Canada is Ottawa, in the province of Ontario.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Description. THE island of Newfoundland, though it belongs to the British, is not a part of the Dominion of Canada, but a separate colonial possession. It is an almost barren land. The coast is usually hidden in thick fogs.

Fisheries. Yet Newfoundland has great wealth in its fisheries. The "Banks of Newfoundland" are the feeding-place of great shoals of codfish. Any summer you may see hundreds of American and French and English fishing-smacks engaged in taking these fish. On the shore the fish are *cured*; that is, are cleaned, salted, and dried. They are then packed in bundles, and put in warehouses, to be shipped to all parts of the world.



Cod-fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Places. St. Johns is the place which we hear most about in Newfoundland. At Cape Race is the American end of a telegraphic cable which extends under the Atlantic Ocean all the way to Ireland.

FOR RECITATION.**1. What are the best known provinces of Canada?**

The provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

2. What of the people of these provinces?

They differ in their business, and in their manners and customs.

3. What are the chief occupations in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec?

The chief occupations are agriculture, manufacturing, and trading.

4. What is the greatest business carried on in the provinces near the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

The greatest business in these provinces is fishing for cod, mackerel, and salmon.

5. What other occupations in these provinces?

Lumbering in New Brunswick, and coal-mining in Nova Scotia.

6. What as to the government of Canada?

Canada belongs to Great Britain. The Queen sends out a governor-general; but the Canadians enjoy much freedom.

7. What are the principal cities of Canada?

Ottawa, in Ontario, is the capital of the whole "Dominion;" Montreal, in Quebec province, is the largest city; Quebec, in the province of the same name, is an interesting old city, first built by the French; Halifax, in Nova Scotia, is the great port for British war-ships in Canada.

8. What is Newfoundland?

It is a large island, where the people are much engaged in fishing for cod. It is not a part of Canada, but with 700 miles of Labrador coast forms a separate colony.

READING-LESSON XXXI.**MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.**

coch'i-nēal
frijole (frē-ho'ly)

pulque (pool'ky)
tor-till'a (-tē'l'ya)

LEAVING the frosts and snows of Canada, we now visit a land where it is always summer, — a land inhabited by a people very unlike ourselves in language, manners, and way of living. This country is Mexico.

At the time when America was discovered by Columbus, Mexico was peopled by a semi-



Collecting Cochineal Insects.

The Table-land of Mexico.

Grand Square, City of Mexico.

civilized race called Aztecs. They cultivated the soil skillfully. They made cotton cloth and earthenware, and vessels of gold and silver. They had large cities, in which were splendid temples and palaces.

Soon afterwards a bold but cruel captain named Cortez, with a band of Spaniards, sailed from the West Indies to seize Mexico. They had cannon and guns, horses and coats-of-mail; so the natives, with their bows and arrows, were no match for them. After much fighting the Spaniards reached the capital city of Mexico, and in a few years they became masters of the whole country.

Mexico after this belonged to the King of Spain. Soon large numbers of Spaniards went to Mexico; for the land was rich in gold and silver. Many married with the natives; and their children have kept the Spanish language, dress, manners, and customs, to this day.

Most of Mexico is in the Torrid Zone. In the low lands along the coast the plants are tropical. Here are forests of palms and mahogany-trees; and on the plantations the people cultivate the coffee-plant and the cacao-tree, the banana, indigo, sugar-cane,

and cotton. As we leave the coast the country becomes rugged, and at last we reach a broad table-land. This is the great plateau of Mexico, and is from a mile to a mile and a half above the low plain on the coast.

When we have reached the table-land we find that the climate is very different from that of the low coast plains. We left the Torrid Zone a little while ago, and now we are in a temperate region. And, if you remember that heat always grows less and less as we rise above the sea, it will be easy to understand why this is so. The climate on the plateau is delightful. In fact, there are in Mexico only two seasons,—the rainy season, which commences in June and lasts till November; and the dry season, which continues during the other months.

The plants and flowers of Mexico are very numerous and very beautiful. The well-known dahlia and several of the fuchsias were first found in this country. One of the most interesting plants of the cactus kind is the cochineal cactus, which is much cultivated for the sake of the cochineal insect which feeds upon its leaves. These insects are brushed from the plants into bags, plunged into

boiling water, and then dried in the sun. Their tiny bodies, when ground to powder, yield a brilliant crimson dye called cochineal.

Another useful plant is the agave, or American aloe, which is very common in Mexico. Its leaves, which are from six to eight feet long, supply the natives with covering for the walls and roofs of their dwellings; its fibers furnish a strong thread or twine which is made into ropes, lassos, and nets; its roots are eaten as food; and from its juice a liquor is made, called *pulque*, of which the Mexicans are very fond. Still more useful is the cacao-tree; because from it cocoa and chocolate are obtained.

Indian corn and beans are raised in all parts of Mexico, and form the principal food of the people. Instead of bread they have corn-cakes, which they call *tortillas*. These are made of coarsely-pounded corn steeped in boiling water, rolled into thin sheets, and baked before an open fire. A national dish consists of beans, called "frijoles," highly spiced with Chili-pepper pods.

Let us now learn what are the principal occupations of the Mexicans. Many people are engaged in stock-raising; and we find that hides are largely exported. Many others are engaged in farming; but agriculture is carried on in a very rude manner. There are but few manufactures; and the rich mines of gold and silver are not much worked.

The principal exports of Mexico are silver, copper, cochineal, hides, and some medicinal herbs. Trade has been much hindered by the lack of good roads. It is only lately that railroads have been built.

The Mexican government is a republic like our own; but it can not be said that the people in general are highly civilized. The Mexicans love to dance to the music of the guitar. Everybody smokes, and even the ladies puff their cigarettes. The common head-dress of a woman is a scarf or mantle,

instead of a bonnet. The gentlemen wear a velvet jacket richly embroidered with gold and silver, and pantaloons open from the knee down, and set with large buttons. With their broad-brimmed hats, scarlet sashes, and jingling spurs, and mounted on their spirited little horses, they look like very dashing fellows indeed.

The beautiful city of Mexico is the capital.

Central America contains five republics, — Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The people are like the Mexicans in race, language, and customs. The country resembles Mexico very much, and its products are similar. It is a country of volcanoes with ever-smoking craters.



Getting out Mahogany.

Often there come terrible earthquakes which bring ruin to whole cities. The principal things which Central America exports are coffee, cochineal, indigo, and mahogany. Belize is a British colony.

FOR RECITATION.**1. In which zone is Mexico?**

Most of it is in the Torrid Zone.

2. How is it divided?

It is divided into the low hot coast, and the temperate table-land.

3. What are the principal exports of Mexico?

The principal exports are silver, copper, cochineal, hides, and plants for medicine.

4. How many republics in Central America?

There are five republics.

5. What of the country?

It is much like Mexico, and the exports are the same.

READING-LESSON XXXII.**THE WEST INDIES.**

Cu'ba
Puerto Ri'co (ree'ko)

Hai'ti
Ja-mai'ca

WE leave the mainland of America, and we sail among those tropical islands called the West Indies. They are sunny isles, where the splendid palm waves, and where groves of orange-trees, bananas, and pine-apples abound.

Cuba is the largest of the West Indies; it and Puerto Rico are controlled by the United States. Jamaica belongs to England. Haiti is divided between two republics of colored people.

As the West Indies are in the Torrid Zone, you may think that the climate there is always very, very hot. But this is not so; for these islands are set in the midst of the ocean, and the people get refreshing sea-breezes. There is no winter in the West Indies. The people there never see snow fall, and they have no ice except what is brought there in ships. Instead of our four seasons they have

two seasons, — the rainy and the dry. The rainy season is our summer and autumn months; during the other months scarcely any rain falls.

As these islands have a very long summer and a very long rainy season, you may guess what kind of vegetation grows there. We find palms and tree-ferns, the sugar-cane and tobacco-plant, oranges, bananas, and other plants that ripen only in hot countries.



Scene in the West Indies.

Let us now see what the productions of the West Indies are. These are very valuable and important, and we use some of them every day. Perhaps you may have seen on grocery-stores the sign "West-India goods." This is a general name for certain kinds of groceries, such as sugar, molasses, tobacco, ginger, allspice, indigo, fruits, etc. Now, all these are grown or made in the West Indies.

The West Indies are the great sugar-cane region of the world; and it is said that one-half of all the sugar used comes from Cuba alone. In the picture at the top of the next page you see a sugar-plantation, and the men — negroes and Chinese — cutting the canes, bundling them up, and hauling them off to the mill to be crushed. From the sugar-cane molasses and rum are also made.

If you were to visit Havana, which is the



Sugar Plantation.

capital of Cuba, and the largest city in the West Indies, you would see the wharves piled high with sugar and molasses ready to be shipped to the United States and other parts of the world. You would also notice very large cigar-factories.

We shall not forget that we receive tropical fruits from the West Indies, when we think of oranges and bananas. The banana is a great article of cultivation, not only in these islands, but in all parts of the hot belt of America, where it is one of the most used foods. The people find it very profitable to grow, because it yields so plentifully.

The fragrant pimento-tree grows in Jamaica. The unripe berries of this plant, dried in the sun, form what we call allspice, or Jamaica pepper. Another condiment which we owe to this island is Jamaica ginger.

What people live in the West Indies? You know that when Columbus first visited these islands they were inhabited by a peaceful, gentle-hearted race of bronze-colored, half-naked people, whom he called *Indians*. But the Spaniards came and settled on the islands. They were cruel task-masters. They made slaves of the natives, and forced them to work so hard in the mines and on the plantations, that in a few generations they all died off. Then the Spaniards brought ship-loads of negroes from Africa, and made slaves of them. And to the present day the blacks form three-fourths of the population of the West Indies.

At first all the islands of the West Indies

belonged to Spain; but after a time some stronger nations took certain of the islands, and made them colonies of their own. Thus England took the large island of Jamaica, and a great many of the smaller islands. So France, too, got a share. And on one of the islands, named Haiti, the colored people grew tired of being under foreign masters, and set up a government of their own.

Now we understand who are the races of the West Indies. Of the whites, the most part are people of Spanish descent, though there are English settlers in the islands held by Great Britain, and French settlers in the islands held by France. There are also in the various islands many mulattoes, and other persons of mixed blood. And in Cuba there are many Chinese laborers, called *coolies*.

FOR RECITATION.

1. Which are the largest islands of the West Indies?

The largest islands are Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Haiti.

2. To whom do these islands belong?

Cuba and Puerto Rico are controlled by the United States. Jamaica belongs to England. Haiti has two negro republics.

3. What are the chief exports of the West Indies?

The chief exports are sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco and cigars, fruits and spices.

4. What is the largest city?

The largest city is Havana, in Cuba.



Tobacco Plantation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Divisions. — What country is connected with North America by the Isthmus of Panama? What country east of Colombia? East of Venezuela? What large country occupies the eastern portion of South America? What two small countries south of Brazil? What country west of the Argentine Republic? North of the Argentine Republic and Chile? North-west of Bolivia? What country north of Peru?

Islands. — What island is near the mouth of the Orinoco? What island is at the mouth of the Amazon? What islands east of the strait of Magellan? What large island south of this strait? What islands west of Ecuador?

Capes. — What is the most northern cape of South America? The most eastern cape? What cape near Rio Janeiro? Near the mouth of the Plata River? Which is the most westerly cape? What cape at the southern extremity of South America?

Coast Waters. — What gulf north of Colombia? What strait between Tierra del Fuego and the mainland? What gulf west of Ecuador? What bay south of the Isthmus of Panama?

Mountains. — What mountains extend along the western coast of South America? What lofty peak near the equator? What lofty peak in Bolivia? What lofty peak in Chile? What mountains between Venezuela and Brazil?

Rivers. — What river flows northward through Colombia? What river flows north-eastward through Venezuela? Near what line is the mouth of the Amazon? Name the five principal branches of the Amazon. What are the principal branches of the Plata?

Capitals. — What is the capital of Colombia? Of Venezuela? What are the capitals of Guiana? Of Brazil? Of Paraguay? Of Uruguay? Of the Argentine Republic? Of Chile? Of Bolivia? Of Peru? Of Ecuador?



In the Andes.

READING-LESSON XXXIII.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

An'des
Chim-bo-rá'zo
Co-to-pax'i (ē)

Gui-a'na (je-)
lla'nos (-noce)
O-ri-no'co

SOUTH AMERICA is a land of mighty mountains, vast plains, and great rivers.

The greatest mountains are the Andes. The Andes.

Very grand is the scenery of these mountains, with their steep sharp cliffs, their dangerous passes, and their dreadful gorges and chasms. Some of their loftiest summits rise more than four miles above the level of the sea.

There are many volcanoes in the Andes, — no fewer, it is said, than fifty-two. At Volcanoes times they are in eruption; that is, they are throwing forth smoke and ashes and lava. Two of the greatest volcanoes are named

Cotopaxi and Chimborazo. The former is the most beautiful of all volcanoes. The flames sometimes rise three thousand feet above its crater.

The whole region of the Andes suffers from terrific earthquakes, which have from time to time shaken down its cities, caused huge sea-waves to flow over the land, and destroyed thousands of people.

the country to the eastward of the Andes is a vast plain sloping toward the Atlantic Ocean. In all this region there are but two highlands, — the Guiana Highland and the Brazilian Highland. These mountains are mere dwarfs compared with the Andes.

In the northern part of the great eastern plain we see the llanos, through which flows the Orinoco River. In the central part we see the

The eastern mountains.

Three kinds of plains.

selvas, through which flows the Amazon. In the southern part we see the pampas, through which flows the Plata River, or Rio de la Plata.

The llanos (a Spanish word meaning *level fields*) are great treeless plains. As soon as the rainy season sets in, the llanos are quickly covered with grass. They are then the feeding-places of vast herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. In the dry season the plains are cracked by the great heat. At this time the cattle have to be driven elsewhere for pasturage. Sometimes during the rainy season the llanos are quite covered with water. The cattle then flee to higher land. The Indians climb the palm-trees, and live there till the water falls.

The llanos.

The selvas.



Physical Map of South America.

The Andes region consists of several great plateaus, from which rise lofty mountains. On the high table-lands are great fertile tracts at a height of many thousands of feet above the ocean. Here most of the people of the Andes countries live. Here, too, are most of the large cities.

Now, looking at the map above we see that

The selvas (a Spanish word meaning *woods*) are great plains covered with a thick growth of trees, — gigantic palms and mahogany trees and great ferns. These are woven together with climbing vines and tangled underbrush: so that the forest forms a dense thicket. Only wild beasts can force their way through it; and a path must be cleared with an ax before

a person can go even a short distance into the interior. In the rainy season the selvas are changed into a vast swamp.

The pampas (a Spanish word meaning *plains*) are treeless plains covered with pampas grass. This grass grows from ten to fifteen feet high, and its waving seed-plumes are very handsome. Over the pampas range countless herds of wild horses and cattle.

We have already learned the names of the three largest rivers of South America, — the Amazon, Orinoco, and Plata. The Amazon is one of the longest rivers on the globe. It pours more water into the ocean than any other river in the world. Steamers can sail up it for three thousand miles, or nearly to the Andes; and it is a hundred and fifty miles wide at its mouth.

FOR RECITATION.

1. What kind of land is South America?

It is a land of mighty mountains and vast plains and great rivers.

2. Describe the Andes.

The Andes in the western part extend through the whole length of South America.

3. For what is the Andes region noted?

It is noted for its volcanoes and earthquakes.

4. What two highland regions are in the northern and eastern parts?

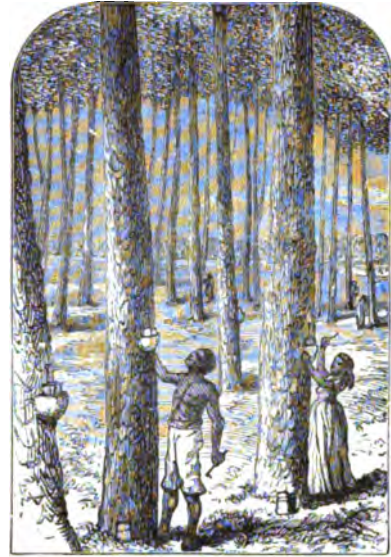
The Guiana Highland and the Brazilian Highland.

5. What three great plains are east of the Andes Mountains?

The llanos in the north, the selvas in the center, and the pampas in the south.

6. What are the three great rivers of South America?

The three great rivers are the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the Plata.



How India-rubber is procured.

READING-LESSON XXXIV.

CLIMATE, VEGETATION, AND ANIMALS.

ar-ma-dil'lo
ca-cá'o
caout'chouc (koo')

jag-u-ar'
llá'ma
qu'nine

THE greater part of South America is in the Torrid Zone: hence we may expect to find the climate of the countries in this zone very hot indeed. But this is not true for every part. You have read that the climate of countries even in the hot belt depends very much on their height above the sea.

Now, in the great eastern plains, and specially in the valley of the Amazon, the heat in summer is very great. In fact, there is no winter at all there; the season corresponding to our winter is the "wet season."

But it is quite different in the countries of the Andes. There the part of each that is in the low plain is very hot. But the table-lands have a spring-like climate, and the lofty summits are ever clothed in snow.



Animals of South America.

The southern part of South America is in the South Temperate Zone. Here the climate is much like that of the United States. But the cold increases southward, instead of northward as with us. In the south.

The vegetation is very rich. More than one hundred kinds of palms are found in the forests of the Amazon and the other tropical regions. These supply the Indian with nearly all he wants. Their fruit furnishes him with food in abundance. He builds his hut and floors it with their wood, and he thatches it with their leaves. From the trunks of some he forms his canoes; from others he gets oil, wax, cord, thread, mats, baskets, arrows, and a drink that serves him for wine. The palms.

The caoutchouc-tree is the name for what we call the india-rubber tree. The india-rubber is obtained by tapping the trees, and in the gashes placing little clay cups, into which the sap of the tree runs. When this juice has been thickened, and passed through the black smoke of a fire made of palm-nuts, it is ready to be sold. India-rubber tree.

Coffee is largely raised in all the tropical countries of South America. The coffee-bush is about the size of a small plum-tree, with leaves of dark shining green, and white flowers. Inside the berries are the coffee-beans, inclosed in a soft red pulp like a cherry. The negroes gather the berries in deep baskets, and lay them on large flat stones, where the grains are spread out to dry after the red juicy part is rubbed off. Coffee.

Two of the most important products of the Andes region are cinchona and cacao. The

cinchona is the tree from which the medicine called *quinine* is obtained. The cacao-tree is the tree that yields the bean from which cocoa and chocolate are made.

In Paraguay there is a shrub called maté, the dried leaves of which are used in place of tea in many parts of South America.

The forests of the Amazon are filled with troops of monkeys, which live among the branches of the trees. Here, also, are found the great boa-constrictor, the largest of snakes; and the jaguar, a kind of tiger, one of the most dangerous of wild beasts. The armadillo is a curious little animal with a hard horn-like covering. The tapir is the largest of the four-footed animals. The sloth can hardly crawl on the ground, but it is quite active in climbing among the branches of the trees.

The most interesting of the animals found on the highlands of the Andes is the llama. It has been called the "small camel," and is much used as a beast of burden. This animal is about the size of a very large dog, so it is not strong enough to carry a man; but it can bear a load of from fifty to a hundred pounds. These animals move in long files of five hundred or a thousand, marching in perfect order, and in obedience to the conductor. The alpaca is smaller than the llama, and looks somewhat like a sheep. It has a long, soft, fine fleece, of a silky luster. The chinchilla is an elegant little animal, covered with very thick and soft fur of a grayish color. This fur is greatly admired for winter clothing, and is made into muffs, mantles, trimmings, etc. On the rocky heights of the Andes is found the condor, the largest of the vulture tribe.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *In which zone is the greater part of South America?*
In the Torrid Zone.

2. *What of the climate in this zone?*

In the plains it is hot; but on the table-lands it is temperate.

3. *What of the climate in the southern part?*

It grows colder toward the South Pole.

4. *What are some of the interesting trees and plants of South America?*

They are many kinds of palms, the india-rubber tree, the cinchona and cacao trees, the coffee-plant, and the tea-plant.

5. *Name some of the animals found in the tropical forests.*

They are monkeys, the anaconda, the jaguar, tapir, and armadillo.

6. *Name some of the animals found in the Andes region.*

They are the llama, the alpaca, and the condor.



Street Scene in Valparaiso.

READING-LESSON XXXV.

COUNTRIES OF THE ANDES.

Cal-lā'o	Li'ma (lē')
Ec-ua-dōr'	Qui'to (kē')
Guay-a-quill' (gwī-a-keel')	Val-pa-rai'so (-rī')

In the Andes are five countries, beginning with Colombia on the north, and ending with Chile on the south. You may easily remember the name of the country which is next south of Colombia by thinking of the

Countries.

Equator, which crosses it. Now, the Spanish for Equator is *Ecuador*. To the south of Ecuador is Peru. To the south-east of Peru is Bolivia, called after the famous General Bolivar. To the



A Peruvian Scene.

south-west of Bolivia is Chile, a very long, but narrow country. The southern mainland

of Chile includes that part of Patagonia west of the Andes. The Andes region was conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro, who marched into Peru soon after the discovery of America. The Spaniards made slaves of the partly civilized Indians, and forced them to work in the mines.

The people of all the Andes countries now consist of whites of Spanish descent, of native Indians, and of various mixed races. The Indians are the larger part of the population. All these countries are republics. The people speak the Spanish language.

Trade in the Andes countries is very much hindered by the want of good roads and bridges. For the most part, goods have to be carried on the backs of mules and llamas. Travelers are often carried in chairs strapped to the backs of sure-footed Indians. Often the only bridges are ropes stretched across deep chasms. In late years, however, there has been a good deal of improvement, and railroads have been built from the Pacific coast to the cities on the table-land.

Of the things sent out from the Andes coun-

tries by way of trade, some of the most important are: coffee, cocoa, and cotton, from Colombia; cocoa, and dye-stuffs from Ecuador; Peruvian bark and guano from Peru; saltpeter and silver-ore from Bolivia; and wheat, copper, and wool from Chile.

Exports.

The three largest cities of the Andes countries are Santiago in Chile, Bogota in Colombia, and Lima in Peru. Quito in Ecuador is one of the highest cities in the world, being nearly two miles above the level of the sea. Within sight are eleven lofty summits covered with perpetual snow. The city enjoys a spring-like climate throughout the year.

Largest Cities.

The three principal seaports on the Pacific coast are Guayaquil in Ecuador, Callao in Peru, and Valparaiso in Chile.

Seaports.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *How many countries are there in the Andes region?*
There are five countries in the Andes region.
2. *Name them, beginning at the north.*
They are Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile.
3. *By what people of Europe were the natives of the Andes countries conquered?*
They were conquered by the Spaniards.
4. *What people now live in those countries?*
Whites of Spanish descent, Indians, and various mixed races.
5. *What are the principal exports of the Andes countries?*
The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, cotton, dye-stuffs, Peruvian bark, guano, saltpeter, copper, wheat, and wool.
6. *What are the largest cities in the Andes countries?*
They are Santiago, in Chile; Bogota, in Colombia; and Lima, in Peru.
7. *What are the chief seaports?*
They are Guayaquil, in Ecuador; Callao, in Peru; and Valparaiso, in Chile.



Coffee-picking.

READING-LESSON XXXVI.

COUNTRIES OF THE PLAINS.

Bue-nos Ay-res (bo'nus ā'ris)
Mon-te-vid'e-o
Pa-ra-guay'

Ri'o Ja-nel'tro (-nē')
U-ru-guay'
Ven-e-zuē'la

THERE are six countries in the great eastern plain. In the valley of the Orinoco is Venezuela, and next to it is Guiana.

The word Venezuela means *Little Venice*, and the name was given to this region by the Spanish explorers, who found Indian villages built upon piles on the flat shore, and they thought these looked somewhat like Venice. Venezuela exports sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, hides, and cattle.

Guiana is divided into three colonies, belonging to Great Britain, Holland, and France. The exports are sugar, coffee, indigo, rum, and cayenne-pepper.

Most of the valley of the Amazon is in Brazil, a country as large as the whole of the United States.

Brazil was settled by the Portuguese, whereas all the rest of South America was settled by the Spaniards. Brazil is a republic, being the last country in South America to adopt that form of government. The present inhabitants of Brazil consist of the descendants of the Portuguese, of mixed races, of negroes, and of Indians.

The principal articles which the Brazilians produce for sale are coffee, sugar, cotton, India-

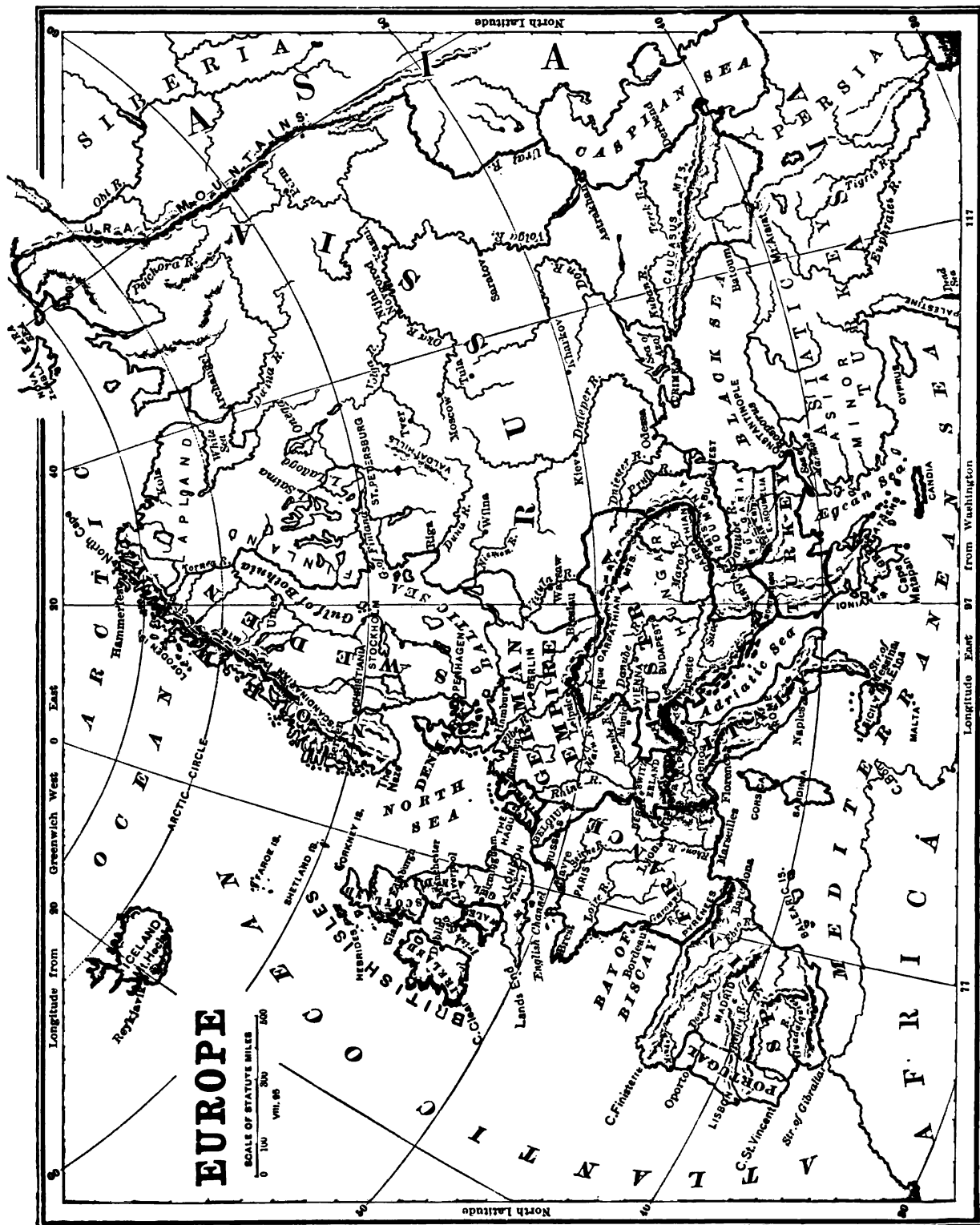
rubber, and diamonds. More than half of the coffee used in the world comes from Brazil. The diamond-mines were once the richest in the world. Rio Janeiro, the capital, is the largest city in Brazil.

In the valley of the Plata are three countries—a large one called the Argentine Republic, and two small ones which are named Paraguay and Uruguay. The Argentine Republic is the most civilized of these countries. In this land are the pampas, with their herds and flocks. The wild horses are killed for their hides, and the cattle for their flesh, hides, horns, and tallow. The seaport of Buenos Ayres is the capital and largest city.

Uruguay exports the same articles as the Argentine Republic. It has a commodious seaport named Montevideo. Paraguay is the smallest and weakest of the South-American republics.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *How many countries are there in the eastern plain?*
There are six countries.
2. *Name them.*
Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay.
3. *What are the chief exports of Venezuela and Guiana?*
The chief exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, hides, and cayenne-pepper.
4. *What is the government of Brazil?*
It is a republic.
5. *What are the chief exports of Brazil?*
They are coffee, sugar, cotton, India-rubber, and diamonds.
6. *What seaport is the capital?*
Rio Janeiro, the largest city in Brazil.
7. *Name the exports of the Argentine Republic.*
They are meats, hides, horns, and tallow.
8. *What large seaport is the capital of this country?*
The seaport of Buenos Ayres.
9. *What large seaport in Uruguay?*
The seaport of Montevideo.



EUROPE

SCALE OF STATUTE MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
MILES

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Divisions.—What country occupies the eastern part of Europe? What four countries join Russia on the west? What small country south of Turkey? What country west of Turkey? What small country north of Italy? What two countries form a peninsula in the south-western part of Europe? What country joins Spain on the north-east? What three small countries on the North Sea? What two countries form a peninsula in Northern Europe? What islands between the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?

Islands.—What group of islands east of Spain? What two islands west of Italy? What island south-west of Italy? What island south-east of Greece?

Capes.—What is the most northerly cape of Europe? The most southerly cape? The most westerly cape?

Coast Waters.—What sea in the north of Russia? What sea east of the British Isles? What three bodies of water between Sweden and Russia? What channel between England and France? What bay west of France? What strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean? What large sea between Europe and Africa? What sea east of Italy? What two large seas south of Russia?

Mountains.—What mountains on the eastern boundary of Russia? What mountain-range extends from the Black Sea to the Caspian? What mountains in Austria? North and west of Italy? What mountains between France and Spain? What mountains between Sweden and Norway?

Rivers and Lakes.—What large river flows into the Caspian Sea? What two large rivers in the southern part of Russia? What river flows through Austria and Turkey into the Black Sea? Through Spain and Portugal? What are the three principal rivers of France? What two large rivers flow into the North Sea? What three large lakes in Russia?

Capitals.—Name the capital of each country of Europe.

READING-LESSON XXXVII.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Caspi-an Dead-sea		Selma (sine) Ural
----------------------	--	----------------------

EUROPE is the smallest of the five grand divisions of land. It is about the same size as the United States. From the map we see that it is a large peninsula joined to the north-western part of Asia.

Though the smallest, Europe is the most important of the grand divisions, because it is the home of so many great and strong nations. The Europeans number six times as many as the people of the United States. They have railroads, telegraphs, steamships, all kinds of machinery, schools, churches; that is, they are highly civilized people.

One of the first things we notice in looking at the map of Europe is how many bays, gulfs, and seas there are on the coast. There is no part of

Europe very far away from the sea-coast, and in the gulfs and bays are many good harbors. Hence the Europeans have for centuries been great traders, and this has helped make Europe the most important of the grand divisions.

The larger part of Europe is low and level. In the eastern part, and forming more than half the surface, is the "Great Plain of Russia." (See

map, p. 84.) And you may observe (by the green color) that this plain goes westward, in a strip, to the Atlantic Ocean. One may travel from the Atlantic Ocean eastward to the Ural Range without having to cross a mountain.

Still there are very great and famous mountains in Europe, though no such long chains as the Rocky Mountains or the Andes. No doubt you have read or heard of

the Alps, which are visited by thousands every year, to see the grand glaciers and lofty snow-crowned peaks. You must have heard of Mont Blanc, which is the best-known peak.

Europe has many noble navigable rivers, though none that are so long or so large as the great rivers of America. The Volga, which is the longest, flows through

the Seine, on which is Paris? and of the Thames, on which is London?

The most of Europe is in the North Temperate Zone. There is a curious fact in regard to the climate of Europe: the climate is much milder in the northern parts than we might think. Thus London, where the weather is never very cold, is much farther north than Boston, where the winters

Climate.

are often very severe. The reason of this is that a great warm current called the Gulf Stream flows across the Atlantic Ocean, and, by raising the temperature of the air, gives western Europe a much milder climate than it would otherwise have.

FOR RECITATION.

1. What is said of the size of Europe?

Europe is the smallest of the grand divisions.

2. Why is it the most important grand division?

Because it is the home of so many great and strong nations.

3. What is noticed about the coast?

On it are many bays, gulfs, and seas.

4. What can you say of the surface?

The greater part is low and level.

5. What are the most famous mountains in Europe?

The most famous mountains are the Alps.

6. Name the two longest rivers of Europe.

The two longest rivers of Europe are the Volga and the Danube.

7. In which zone is most of Europe?

Most of it is in the North Temperate Zone.



Physical Map of Europe.

the "Great Plain of Russia" into the Caspian Sea. The Danube, which is the next longest, flows eastward, through the south of Europe, into the Black Sea. It is the most useful of all for trade. The Rhine, in Germany, is also very useful for trade, and is a very beautiful river, with many old castles on its banks. Then there are rivers which, though not so long as this, are very useful. Who has not heard of

READING-LESSON XXXVIII.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

Birm-ing-ham (-ming-um) | Eng-land (ing'land)
Ed'in-burgh (-bur-uh) | It-a-li-an (-yun)

We begin our studies on Europe with a little country, but a great people. You have all heard of this country and this people: England and the English. Indeed, there is no part of the world where these names are not known. The English have, in the course of centuries, laid hold of so many parts of the world, that now the Queen of England rules over about one-sixth of all the dry land on the face of the earth. Her subjects number more than six times as many people as there are in the United States.

There is a strong reason why we should wish to know a good deal about England. This is, that, though the people of our country are much mixed in race, — English, Irish, Scotch, German, French, Spanish, Italian, etc., — yet by far the greater number of Americans are of British descent.

When we speak of "England" as the name of this great country, we do not speak very exactly. The land called England is really but a part of one of two islands lying off the west coast of Europe. These are the "British Isles." The larger of the two islands is named Great Britain; the smaller, Ireland. Now, the island of Great Britain, besides England, contains Scotland and Wales, which in former times were kingdoms by themselves. In like manner Ireland was governed by its own kings. But many years ago Scotland, Wales, and Ireland were joined with England: so that now the true name of the nation is "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

We speak also of the "British Empire," by which we mean this kingdom and all the British colonies, in whatever part of the world. The principal colonies are Canada, India, and Australia. The British possessions

form so vast an empire that it has been said that "the sun never sets on the English flag."

Though Great Britain and Ireland are among the large *islands* of the world, they seem very small to be the home of so great and powerful a nation. There are in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland nearly forty millions of people; and yet the British Isles are not so large as the single state of California, which has a population of but a million and a quarter.



Map of the British Isles.

England is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. One of the most important branches of manufacture includes all kinds of things made of iron and steel. Such are engines, railroad-iron, machinery, and every description of hardware and cutlery. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods is a still larger industry than that of iron-ware, and in the making of these goods England is the

foremost country in the world. There are thousands of cotton-mills and woollen-factories; and all these have grown up since the invention of the steam-engine and of improved machinery for spinning and weaving. There are also thousands of persons employed in weaving linen and silk, and in making pottery and glassware.

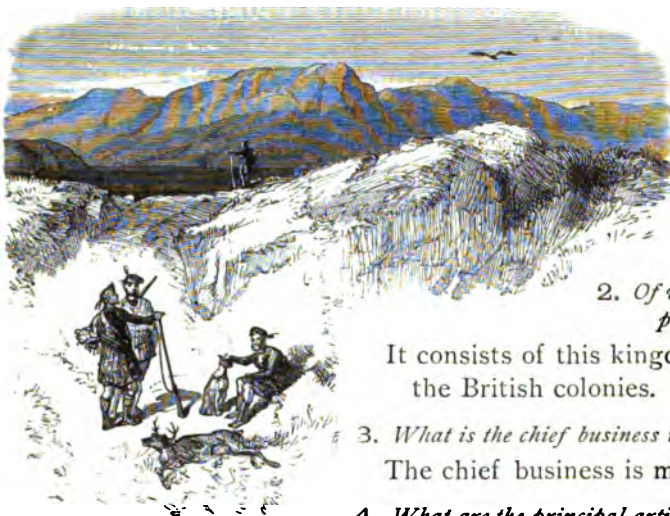
The English are also skillful farmers, and the country is like a garden, so highly **Agriculture.** is it cultivated. So, too, the English raise the finest breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses; and on all parts of the coast are towns and villages in which fishermen live.

The people in the middle of **Scotland.** Scotland are largely engaged in manufacturing, for the reason that plenty of coal and iron is found there. Farming also is carried on with great skill. The "Highlands" of Scotland (the name given to the hilly northern part) are noted for their grand scenery, and especially for their beautiful mountains and lakes.

Ireland is finely fitted for farming, grazing, and dairying. The farms are generally **Ireland.** small patches of ground; and potatoes, which are so great an article of food in Ireland, are raised on these. Many persons are engaged in tending the flax-plant, which is used in making linen. Butter is sent from all the ports; and the people in England and Scotland get also eggs, potatoes, pigs, pork, bacon, and cattle from this beautiful island.

In the British Isles are many very great cities. Greatest of all is London, the capital. It is

the largest city in the world, having a considerably greater population than the city of **Great cities.** New York. Liverpool is the next largest city. It is the great seaport for trade with the United States. Manchester is the chief center for the manufacture of cotton goods, as Birmingham is for hardware. Glasgow is the principal manufacturing and trading city of Scotland. It builds more iron and steel steamers than any other city in the world. Edinburgh is also a Scotch city, and is noted for its beauty. Dublin is the finest city in Ireland.



Scene in the Highlands.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What kingdom occupies the British Isles?*

The "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

2. *Of what does the British Empire consist?*

It consists of this kingdom, together with all the British colonies.

3. *What is the chief business in England?*

The chief business is manufacturing.

4. *What are the principal articles made?*

They are cotton, woollen, and iron goods.

5. *What are the principal occupations of the Scotch?*

They are manufacturing and farming in the Lowlands, and the raising of sheep and cattle in the Highlands.

6. *What are the principal occupations of the Irish?*

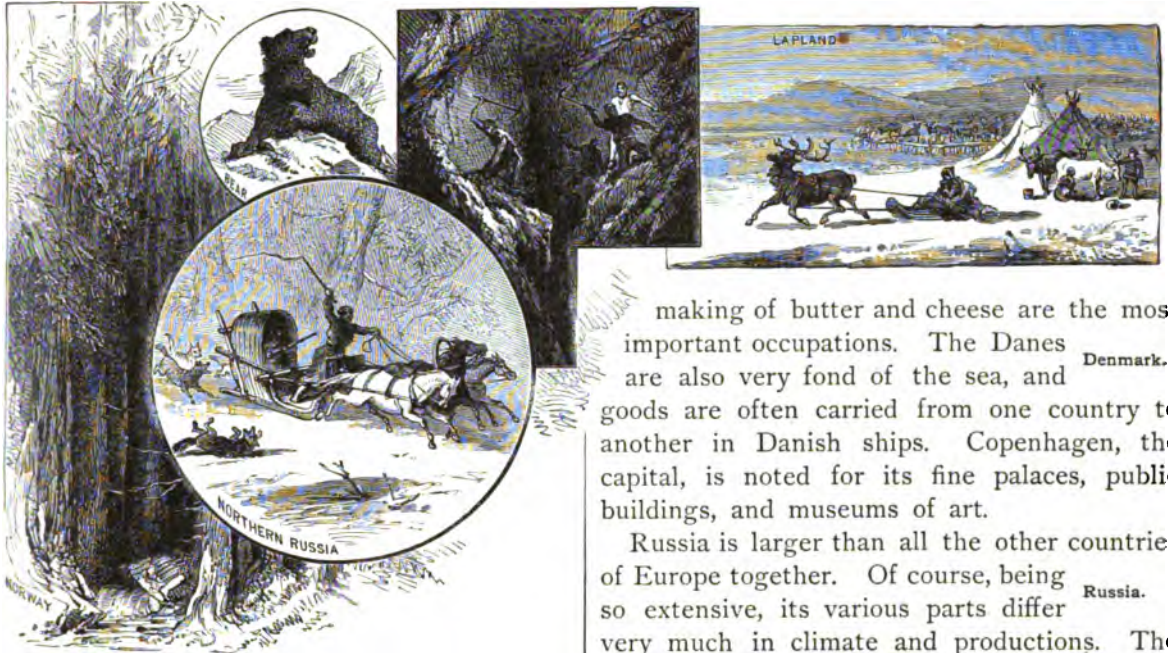
They are farming, grazing, and dairying.

7. *What can you say of London?*

It is the capital of the British Isles, and is the largest city in the world.

8. *Name six other large cities.*

Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin.



Scenes in Northern Europe.

READING-LESSON XXXIX.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

Co-pen-hā/gēn
Czar (sdr)Stockholm
Nij-ni (nieh'ne) Nov-gō'rod

THE northern countries of Europe are Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Russia. It is easy to see that in all these countries, except in the southern part of Russia, the winter must be long and cold.

Sweden and Norway are two countries governed by one king. They occupy the north-western peninsula of Europe, a land of mountains and lakes, waterfalls, and deep bays called *fjords*. These countries are rich in great pine-forests, in mines of the finest iron, and in the wealth of the sea. The people are hardy, thrifty, and intelligent. Stockholm is the capital of the United Kingdom.

In Denmark the air is moist, which gives the country green meadows. Cattle-raising and the

making of butter and cheese are the most important occupations. The Danes are also very fond of the sea, and goods are often carried from one country to another in Danish ships. Copenhagen, the capital, is noted for its fine palaces, public buildings, and museums of art.

Russia is larger than all the other countries of Europe together. Of course, being so extensive, its various parts differ very much in climate and productions. The northern part is a great dreary region, with a winter lasting for seven or eight months. In the central section is a large district covered with forests. Bears, wolves, and other wild animals abound, and often not a house is to be seen for miles together. Southern Russia is a region of plains, called *steppes*, which afford food to great herds of half-wild horses and cattle.

The people are engaged chiefly in agriculture and grazing. They raise rye, wheat, oats, flax, and hemp. Iron is the metal most largely worked in Russia; but the country has no coal-beds, and hence Russia is not much engaged in manufactures.

Russia has a large traffic with Central Asia and China. This is carried on by means of sleighs or sledges which glide over the snow-covered ground, and of caravans which cross the deserts. Great quantities of tea are brought in this way from China to Russia, for tea is the national drink of the Russians.

Great fairs are one of the interesting features

in the trade of Russia. The largest fairs are held at a place called Nijni Novgorod; they are attended every year by thousands of visitors from all parts of Europe and Asia.

Russia is ruled by an emperor, called the Emperor Czar. He alone can make laws, hence and capital. the people are not free. St. Petersburg, the capital, is farther north than any other great city in the world.

The northern part of Sweden and Norway, and the part of Russia near by, are called Lapland. This region is in the North Frigid Zone. Here for some weeks in winter the sun does not rise at all, and in mid-summer there is one long day of several weeks. The people are called Lapps. They are very small, and dress in furs, with trousers and shoes of reindeer-skin.

FOR RECITATION.

1. What are the countries of Northern Europe?

The countries of Northern Europe are Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Russia.

2. Which two of these countries are governed by one king?

Sweden and Norway.

3. What natural wealth have they?

They have great forests, fine iron, and profitable fisheries.

4. What are the principal occupations of the Danes?

They are cattle-raising and dairying.

5. How does Russia compare in size with other European countries?

Russia is larger than all the other countries of Europe together.

6. What is the principal occupation in Russia?

The principal occupation is agriculture.

7. What of the ruler of Russia?

He is called the Czar, and he alone can make laws.

READING-LESSON XL.

CENTRAL EUROPE.—FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND SWITZERLAND.

Al'pine (-pin)
Bel'gi-um

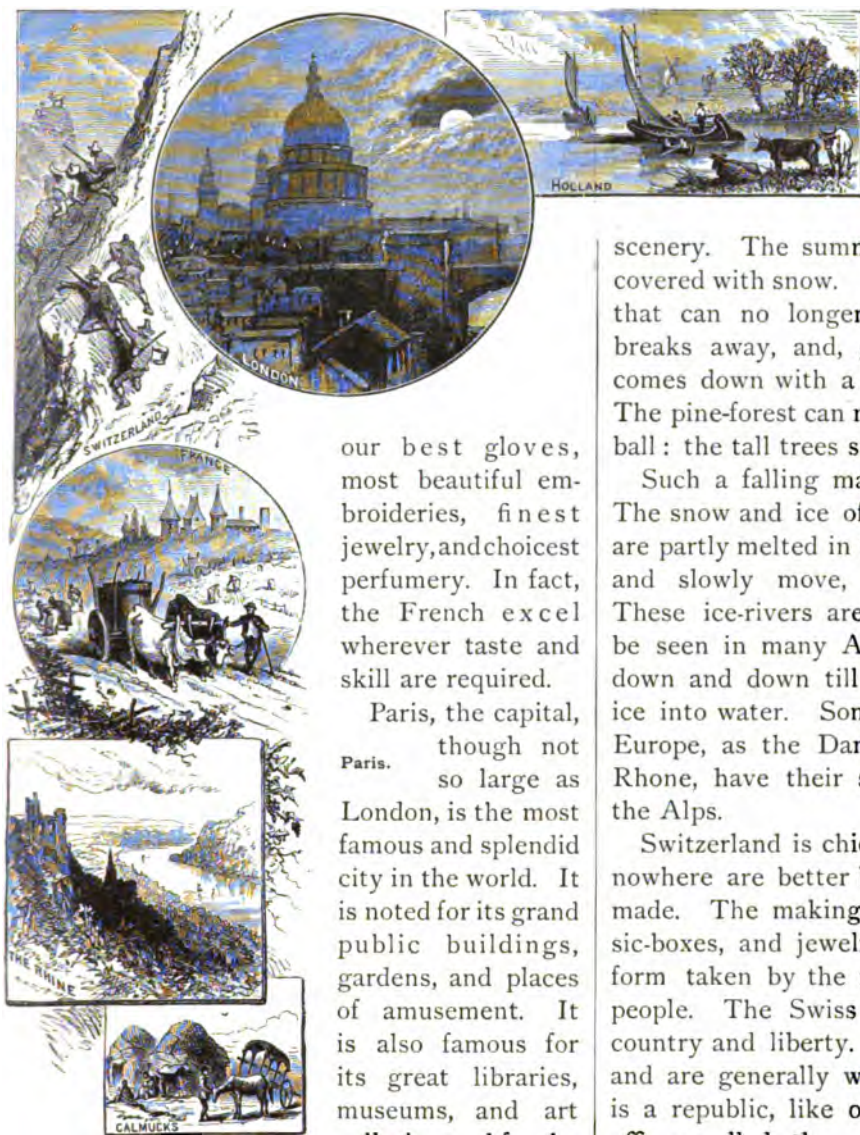
Brus'sels
Ly'ons

FRANCE is one of the oldest and most highly-civilized nations of Europe. It is a fine country, with a fertile soil, and a mild climate. Frenchmen call it "*la belle France*," beautiful France.

Four Frenchmen out of every five are engaged in farming of some kind. What they raise depends on the part of the country in which they live. The northern part is the land of wheat, barley, oats, rye, beets for making sugar, hemp, flax, and the common fruits. Central France is the land of the vine. In Southern France the vine, the olive, the orange, and the mulberry-tree are cultivated. On the leaves of the mulberry-tree the silk-worm feeds.

The vineyards in the central and southern parts of France are exceedingly beautiful. The vines are made to grow on stakes, in long rows, with just room enough to walk between them. The time of the grape-gathering is called the *vintage*. Then all the children turn out to help their fathers and mothers gather the grapes; and everybody seems glad at the time of vintage. Why is the grape grown so much in France? It is grown for the purpose of making wine. More wine is made in France than in any other country. Bordeaux, on the river Garonne, is the chief port near the vineyards.

The most important manufacture of France is that of silk goods. French silks surpass those of any other country in richness of material, brilliancy of color, and taste and elegance of design. Lyons is the great place where velvets and other silk goods are made. The French broadcloths are famous, as are also the fine cotton goods, such as muslins and cambrics. We receive from the French



Scenes in Central Europe.

our best gloves, most beautiful embroideries, finest jewelry, and choicest perfumery. In fact, the French excel wherever taste and skill are required.

Paris, the capital, though not so large as London, is the most famous and splendid city in the world. It is noted for its grand public buildings, gardens, and places of amusement. It is also famous for its great libraries, museums, and art galleries, and for the manufacture and

sale of articles of taste, ornament, and fashion.

Belgium is a small country bordering on the north-eastern part of France, and full of busy people. It is rich in mines of coal and iron, and on this account the Belgians are much engaged in various kinds of manufactures. Here are made the fine laces and linens, and the beautiful carpets and glassware, that

are known all over the world. Brussels, the capital, is a kind of small Paris.

Switzerland is famous for its grand and beautiful

Switzerland.

scenery. The summits of the Alps are always covered with snow. Sometimes a mass of snow that can no longer cling to the steep slope breaks away, and, getting larger as it rolls, comes down with a loud noise into the plain. The pine-forest can not stop this immense snow-ball: the tall trees snap like little sticks.

Such a falling mass is called an *avalanche*. The snow and ice of the high valleys are partly melted in the summer time, and slowly move, like rivers, lower down. These ice-rivers are called *glaciers*, and may be seen in many Alpine valleys. They push down and down till the warmer air turns the ice into water. Some of the largest rivers in Europe, as the Danube, the Rhine, and the Rhone, have their sources in the glaciers of the Alps.

Avalanche and glacier.

Switzerland is chiefly a grazing country, and nowhere are better butter and cheese made. The making of watches, music-boxes, and jewelry is the favorite form taken by the manufacturing skill of the people. The Swiss are brave, and love their country and liberty. They have good schools, and are generally well educated. Switzerland is a republic, like our own country. A chief officer called the president is elected every year. The capital is Berne.

Occupations and people.

FOR RECITATION.

1. Describe France.

France is a fine country, with a fertile soil, and a mild climate.

2. What is the principal occupation in France?

The principal occupation is agriculture.

3. *What articles are manufactured?*

Silks, broadcloths, fine cotton and woolen goods, and many articles of taste and fashion. Wine also is largely made.

4. *What is the capital of France?*

Paris is the capital.

5. *Name some articles of manufacture for which Belgium is noted.*

Belgium is noted for the manufacture of carpets, laces, and glassware.

6. *What are the principal occupations of the Swiss?*

They are dairying, and the manufacture of watches, jewelry, etc.

READING-LESSON XLI.

CENTRAL EUROPE.—NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, AND AUSTRIA.

Am-ster-dam'
Breslau (-law)
Cra/cow (krä'ko)
Dres'den (dres')

Ham'burg
Mu'nich (-nik)
Budapest (pes't)
Prägue

THE kingdom of the Netherlands is usually called Holland, and the people are known as the Dutch. A large part of this country was once under the sea, and even now the water is only kept out by great banks of earth called *dikes*.

The Dutch are fine farmers, and make butter and cheese in great quantities. They are skilled in some kinds of manufacture. The Dutch own valuable islands in the East and West Indies, and carry on a large trade.

In Holland transportation is carried on almost entirely by means of canals, which in Holland take the place of roads elsewhere. They form the principal highways of the cities, and extend in a network over the whole country. In winter the people skate from place to place on the ice, which then covers the canals. The farmers' wives skate to market with butter and eggs in baskets on their heads,

and even the children often skate to school. Amsterdam is the largest city of Holland.

The German Empire is a large and strong country in Central Europe. Till a few years ago Germany consisted of many separate kingdoms and states. Most of these were quite small, but each had its own king, duke, or prince. The largest and strongest of the German lands was Prussia; and so powerful was that kingdom, that the other German lands joined with Prussia, and made the Prussian King the German Emperor.

The most famous river of Germany is the Rhine. The sunny slopes of its banks are covered with vineyards, or dotted with pretty hamlets. On the tops of the lofty rocks are seen the ruins of many castles that were built in olden times, when the people of that land were often fighting among themselves. Some of the finest cities of Germany are built on the Rhine.

Farming is the principal business of the Germans, and the grain most grown is rye, from which is made the bread most eaten by the people. The grape, too, is raised in great quantities for making wine. Germany has mines of zinc and other metals. The principal manufactures are broadcloths and linen goods, silk goods and leather goods, fine china and glassware, toys, and wine and beer.

Germany is noted for its many universities, and for its fine system of primary schools. Parents are made by law to send their children to school between the ages of five and thirteen years; and every young man is forced to serve in the army for several years. In this way the government can always bring a vast army of trained men into the field in case of war.

Berlin, the capital of the empire, is a fine city, with as many people as New York. Hamburg is the greatest seaport. Leipsic, Munich, and Breslau are also large cities.

South-east of Germany is another empire, Austria. The Emperor of Austria is also King of Hungary. The Austrians are principally Germans, and speak the German language; but the Hungarians are of quite another race, and speak a language of their own.



Salt-mine near Cracow.

The plains are very fertile, and large quantities of wheat and other grains are grown. The product of wool is large. The vine also flourishes, and wine is largely made. In other parts Austria is rich in minerals. Near Cracow are mines of rock-salt, which are the largest in the world.

Vienna, the capital, is a fine city, and is the fourth in size in Europe. Budapest and Prague are the next largest cities. Trieste, on the Adriatic Sea, is the chief seaport.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What name is given to Holland?*

It is called the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

2. *What is the chief occupation?*

The chief occupation is dairying.

3. *What is the German Empire?*

The German Empire is a large and strong country in Central Europe.

4. *Which is the most important kingdom in this empire?*

Prussia is the most important kingdom. The King of Prussia is Emperor of Germany.

5. *What are the principal products?*

They are grain, wine, zinc and other metals.

6. *Name the three largest cities.*

Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich.

7. *What kingdom south-east of Germany?*

Austria.

8. *What are the principal products of Austria?*

They are wheat, wool, wine, and salt.

9. *What are the largest cities of Austria?*

Vienna, Budapest, and Prague.

READING-LESSON XLII.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Con-*stan-ti-no*'ple (-pl)
gon'do-la
Lis'bon (lis')

Med-i-ter-rā'ne-an
Pōrt'u-gal
Ve-su'vi-us

THE southern shore of Europe is laved by the Mediterranean Sea, and into this sea extend three peninsulas, — the Spanish peninsula, Italy, and Turkey with Greece. These lands enjoy a most beautiful climate, and produce the finest fruits.

Two of them were the homes of the most famous nations of ancient times, — namely, Greece, the land of poets and orators and artists; and Italy, the home of the Roman people, who at one time ruled the whole civilized world.

The Spanish peninsula is divided between two nations, — Spain and Portugal. In the plains and valleys of Spain are vineyards, mulberry-plantations, and groves of the olive, orange, lemon, and fig. In the plains of Portugal grains and fruit abound. In

the mountain-land of Spain are the fine-wooled merino sheep. The mountains also contain rich mines of quicksilver and lead. The principal exports of Spain and Portugal are silks, wool, olive-oil, cork, wine, and fruits.

Madrid is the capital and largest city of Spain : it contains the grandest picture gallery in the world. Lisbon is

the capital and largest city of Portugal. The most terrible earthquake ever known visited Lisbon about the middle of the last century. A large part of the city was flooded by a great sea-wave, and in six minutes about sixty thousand persons perished.

The greater number of the Italians cultivate the ground, and take care of their vineyards and olive-plantations and

mulberry-groves. Every pupil must have heard how skilled the Italians are in the fine arts, especially in music and painting.

The chief products of Italy are wheat, olive-oil, fruits, and silk.

Rome is the capital of Italy, the home of art, and the residence of the Pope ; Naples is situated on a beautiful bay, on one side of which is the famous volcano of Vesuvius ; Venice is built on many islands, and some of its streets are canals, where people go about in *gondolas*, a curious kind of boat. Florence is noted for its works of art.

Greece is now a petty kingdom, and every kind of industry is in a backward state. Athens is still the capital ; but it is no longer the city of temples and palaces, the home of poets and artists and orators. Only its ruins are interesting.

The Turks hold quite a number of countries in the region where Europe, Asia, and Africa meet. These lands form the Turkish Empire. It is a very fertile country ; but, owing to bad government, the people are not prosperous or happy.

The Turks themselves form only a small part of the population of Turkey. They came from Asia several centuries ago, and conquered and settled down in the country which they now occupy. Their way of living is not like that of any other nation of Europe.

They are Mohammedans in religion, and believe in polygamy, or the right of a man to have several wives. The ruler of Turkey is called the Sultan.

The principal farm products of Turkey are maize, rice, tobacco, cotton, rye, barley, and millet. The chief exports are tobacco, wine, olive-oil, fruits, silks, and carpets.

Constantinople (meaning the city of Constantine, one of the Roman emperors)



Scenes in Southern Europe.

Cities.

Greece.

Turkey.

The Turks.

Products and exports.

Constantinople.

is the capital of Turkey. By looking at the map you may see how finely it is placed for commerce. The splendid harbor is called "The Golden Horn." From a distance the city looks very bright and gay, with its many mosques and other buildings in the oriental style; but its streets are narrow and unpaved, and are not lighted at night.

On the map of Europe (p. 82); you may see the names Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. These small countries, formerly belonged to Turkey; but they are now independent monarchies.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What three peninsulas extend into the Mediterranean Sea?*

The Spanish peninsula, Italy, and Turkey with Greece.

2. *What are the principal exports of Spain and Portugal?*
Silks, wool, olive-oil, cork, wine, and fruits.

3. *What are the chief products of Italy?*
They are wheat, olive-oil, fruits, and silk.

4. *Name four cities of Italy.*
Rome, Naples, Venice, and Florence.

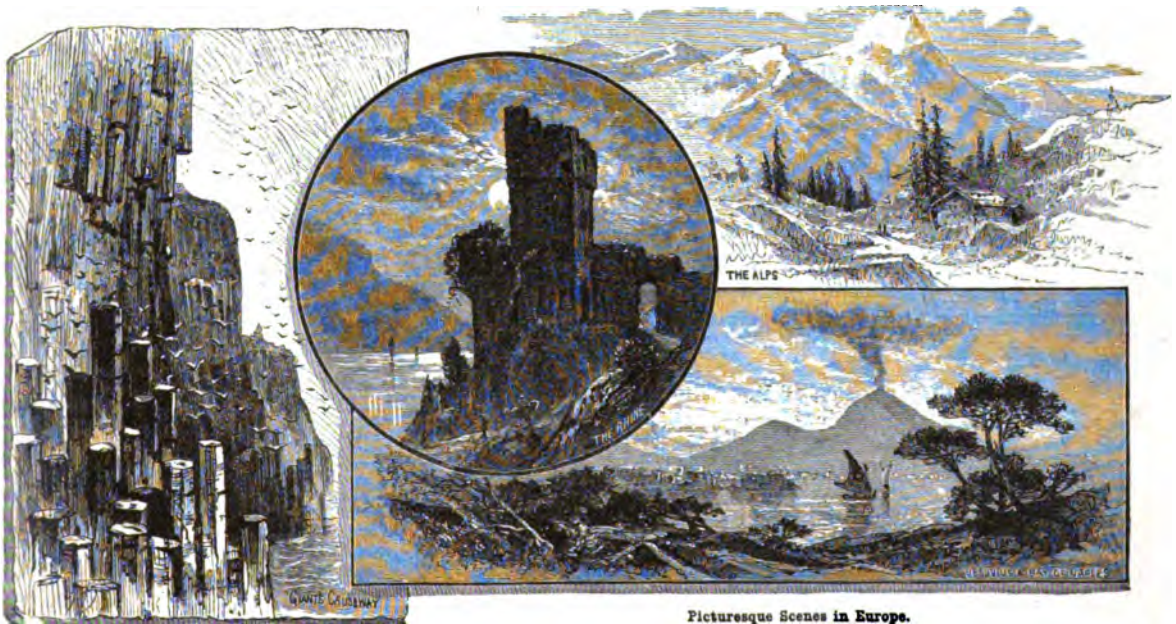
5. *What can you say of Greece?*
It is a petty kingdom.

6. *What are the principal exports of Turkey?*
They are tobacco, wine, olive-oil, fruits, silk, and carpets.

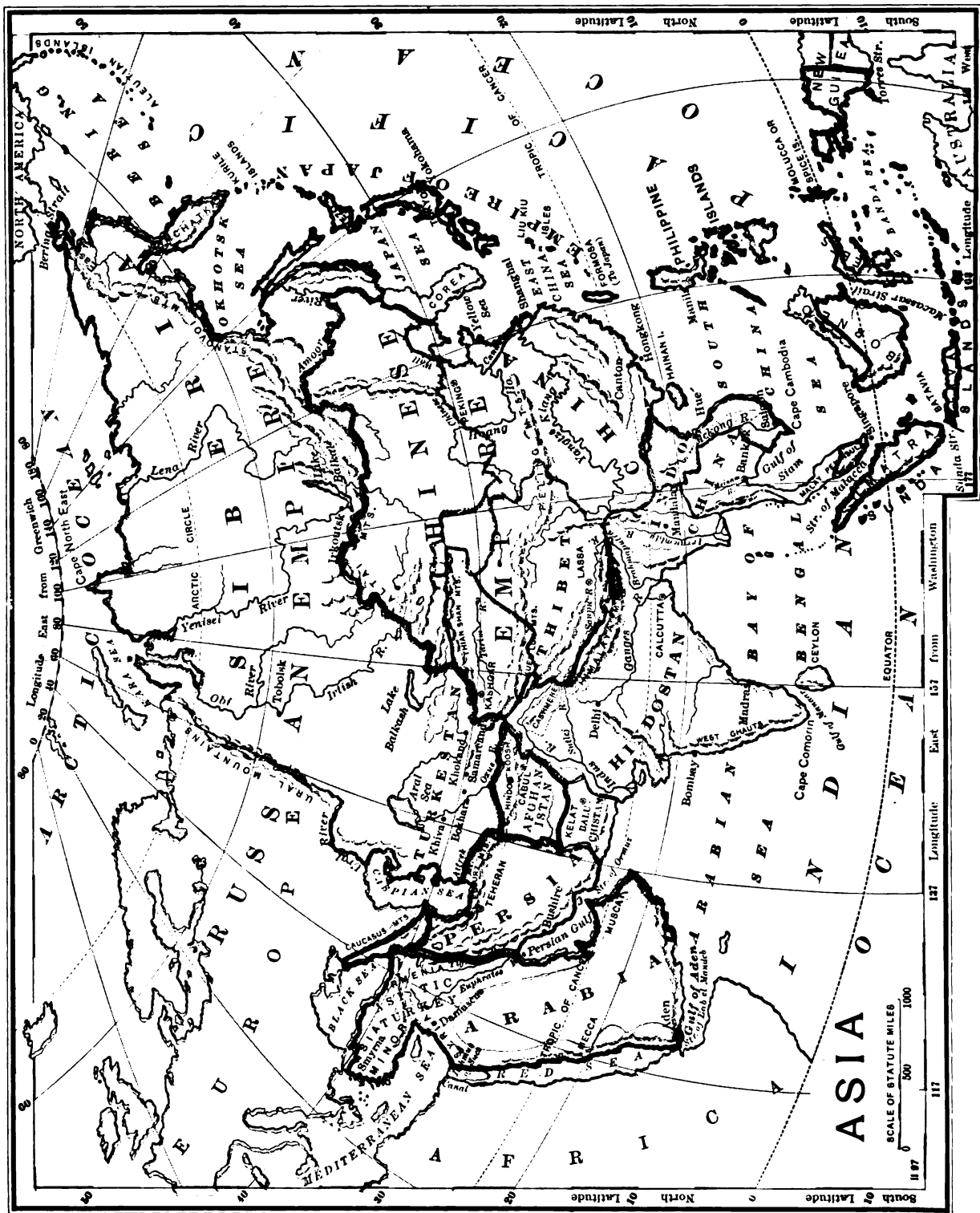
7. *What is the capital of Turkey?*
Constantinople is the capital.

8. *What can you say of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro?*

They were formerly parts of Turkey, but are now independent monarchies.



Picturesque Scenes in Europe.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Divisions. — What country occupies the northern part of Asia? What large empire in the eastern part of Asia? What island empire east of China? Where is Indo-China? What country occupies the central peninsula? The south-western peninsula? On what seas does Turkey border? What country east of Asiatic Turkey?

Islands. — What island is crossed by the tropic of Cancer? What group of islands east of Indo-China? What four large islands south-east of Asia? What large island off the southern extremity of Hindostan? To what empire does Formosa belong?

Peninsulas. — What peninsula east of Siberia? In the eastern part of the Chinese Empire? South of Indo-China? South-west of Persia?

Capes. — What is the most northern cape of Asia? The most eastern cape of Asia? What cape south of Indo-China? At the southern extremity of Hindostan?

Coast Waters. — What seas east of Siberia? Between China and Japan? What two seas east of China? What sea east of Indo-China? What gulf south of Indo-China? What strait between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra? What bay between Indo-China and Hindostan? What sea between Hindostan and Arabia? What sea between Arabia and Africa? What sea north of Persia? What gulf south?

Mountains. — What mountains north of Hindostan? In the eastern part of Siberia? What mountains form the southern boundary of Siberia? What two mountain-ranges form parts of the boundary between Asia and Europe?

Rivers. — What three large rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean? What two flow into the Yellow Sea? What three in Indo-China? What two great rivers in Hindostan? What two rivers unite near the head of the Persian Gulf? What river forms a partial boundary between Asia and Europe?

READING-LESSON XLIII.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

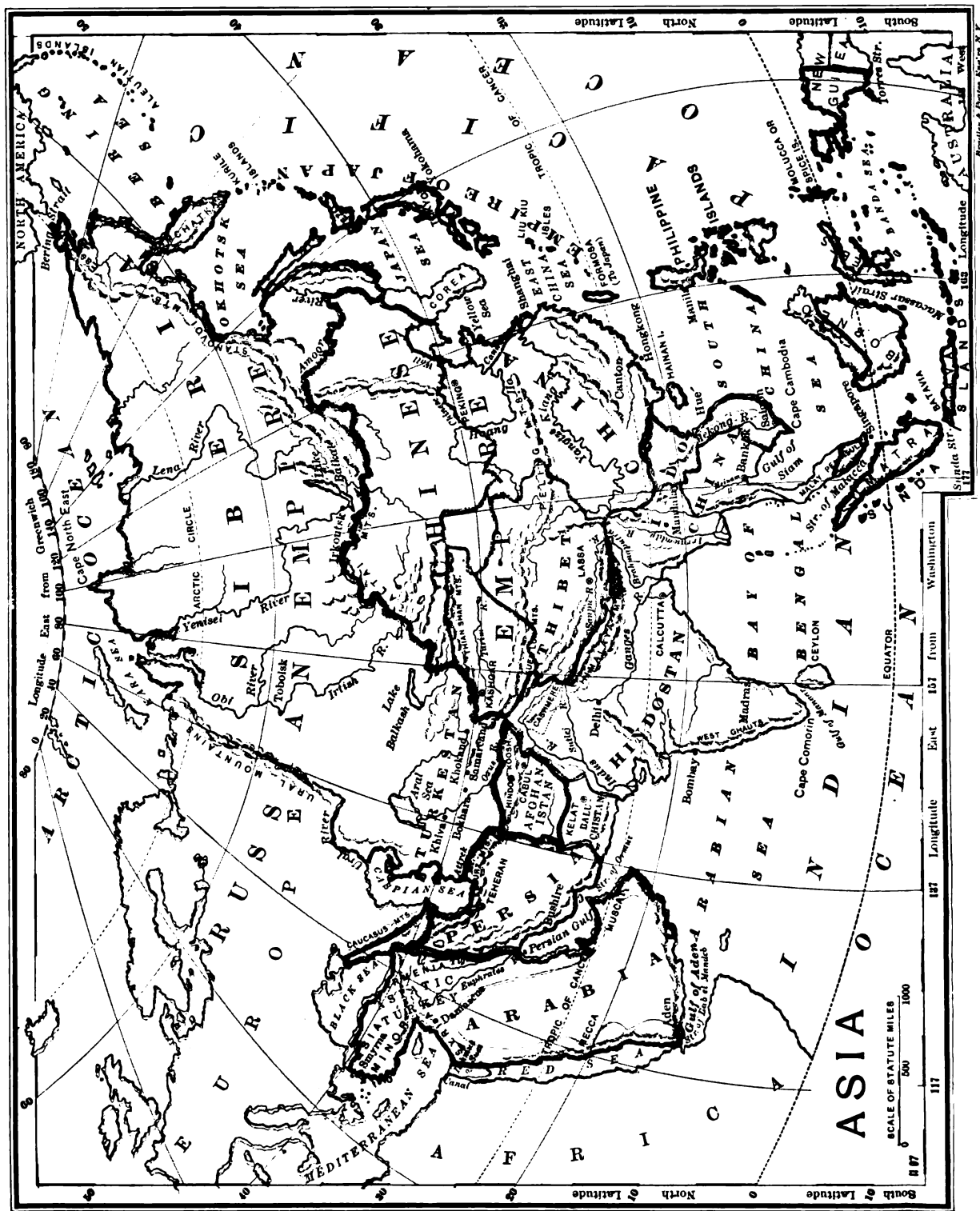
Go'bi (46)	I-rān'
Him-a-lay'a	Su-mā'tra
Hin-do-stan'	Thib'et (46)

ASIA is interesting to us for several reasons. First, it is much the largest of the grand divisions. Secondly, there are more people in Asia than in any other grand division: indeed, one-half of all the many millions of inhabitants of the earth live in Asia. Thirdly, Asia was the first home of all the European peoples: so that if we go far enough back we shall find that our own forefathers came from Asia.

The map on the next page shows us the different zones through which Asia extends. We see that a small part of it is in the North Frigid Zone. Here we know we shall not find many people, or much trade, or any great nations. Then we notice that much the greater part of Asia is in the North Temperate Zone.

Still, a very important part of Asia is in the Torrid Zone. We notice that Arabia, Hindostan, and Indo-China are in the hot region of the world; and we shall learn that these countries are of great importance, on account of their many useful products, which grow only where the climate is very warm and moist.

By looking at the map on the next page we may learn a good deal about the surface of Asia. We see that all the northern and north-western part is a great lowland (colored green), called the Plain of Siberia. In the central part are great plateaus. The highest of these you see named the Table-land



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Divisions.—What country occupies the northern part of Asia? What large empire in the eastern part of Asia? What island empire east of China? Where is Indo-China? What country occupies the central peninsula? The south-western peninsula? On what seas does Turkey border? What country east of Asiatic Turkey?

Islands.—What island is crossed by the tropic of Cancer? What group of islands east of Indo-China? What four large islands south-east of Asia? What large island off the southern extremity of Hindostan? To what empire does Formosa belong? **Peninsulas.**—What peninsula east of Siberia? In the eastern part of the Chinese Empire? South of Indo-China? South-west of Persia?

Capes.—What is the most northern cape of Asia? The most eastern cape of Asia? What cape south of Indo-China? At the southern extremity of Hindostan?

Coast Waters.—What seas east of Siberia? Between China and Japan? What two seas east of China? What sea east of Indo-China? What gulf south of Indo-China? What strait between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra? What bay between Indo-China and Hindostan? What sea between Hindostan and Arabia? What sea between Arabia and Africa? What sea north of Persia? What gulf south?

Mountains.—What mountains north of Hindostan? In the eastern part of Siberia? What mountains form the southern boundary of Siberia? What two mountain-ranges form parts of the boundary between Asia and Europe?

Rivers.—What three large rivers flow into the Arctic Ocean? What two flow into the Yellow Sea? What three in Indo-China? What two great rivers in Hindostan? What two rivers unite near the head of the Persian Gulf? What river forms a partial boundary between Asia and Europe?

READING-LESSON XLIII.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Go'hi (h)	I-rān'
Hin-a-lay's	Su-mā'tra
Hin-do-stān'	Thib'et (th)

ASIA is interesting to us for several reasons. First, it is much the largest of the grand divisions. Secondly, there are more people in Asia than in any other grand division: indeed, one-half of all the many millions of inhabitants of the earth live in Asia. Thirdly, Asia was the first home of all the European peoples: so that if we go far enough back we shall find that our own forefathers came from Asia.

The map on the next page shows us the different zones through which Asia extends. We see that a small part of it is in the North Frigid Zone. Here we know we shall not find many people, or much trade, or any great nations. Then we notice that much the greater part of Asia is in the North Temperate Zone. Still, a very important part of Asia is in the Torrid Zone. We notice that Arabia, Hindostan, and Indo-China are in the hot region of the world; and we shall learn that these countries are of great importance, on account of their many useful products, which grow only where the climate is very warm and moist.

By looking at the map on the next page we may learn a good deal about the surface of Asia. We see that all the northern and north-western part is a great lowland (colored green), called the Plain of Siberia. In the central part are great plateaus. The highest of these you see named the Table-land

Why Asia interests us.

Countries of the hot zone.

Surface.

Table-land

of Thibet. The two great deserts—the Desert of Iran and the Desert of Gobi—are also plateaus.

The loftiest mountain-chain of Asia is that named the Himalaya Mountains. In this chain is Mount Everest, which is famous as being the highest mountain in the

—the common camel of Arabia, and the Bactrian camel, which has two humps. The elephant, too, is a most useful servant and companion to man. The yak with its long woolly coat, the zebu with its curious hump, and the straight-horned buffalo, are the largest and most useful members of the ox family. Of the thick-

skinned animals the most important are the one-horned rhinoceros of India, and the white-backed tapir of Sumatra. Asia is the home, also, of numerous beasts of prey; among them that greatest and most terrible of the cat tribe, the tiger of Bengal, and the leopard-like cheetah.

Three of the five races of men live in Asia. These are the Caucasian, the Mongolian, and the Malay races. The Mongolians are most numerous; the Malays least so.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What part of the population of the globe lives in Asia?*

One-half the population of the globe.

2. *In which zones is Asia?*

The northern part is in the North Frigid Zone, and the southern part in the

Torrid Zone; but the greater part is in the North Temperate Zone.

3. *Which parts of Asia form a great plain?*

The northern and north-western parts.

4. *Name the highest plateau.*

The Table-land of Thibet.

5. *Which are the loftiest mountains?*

The Himalaya Mountains are the loftiest, and Mount Everest is the highest mountain on the globe.

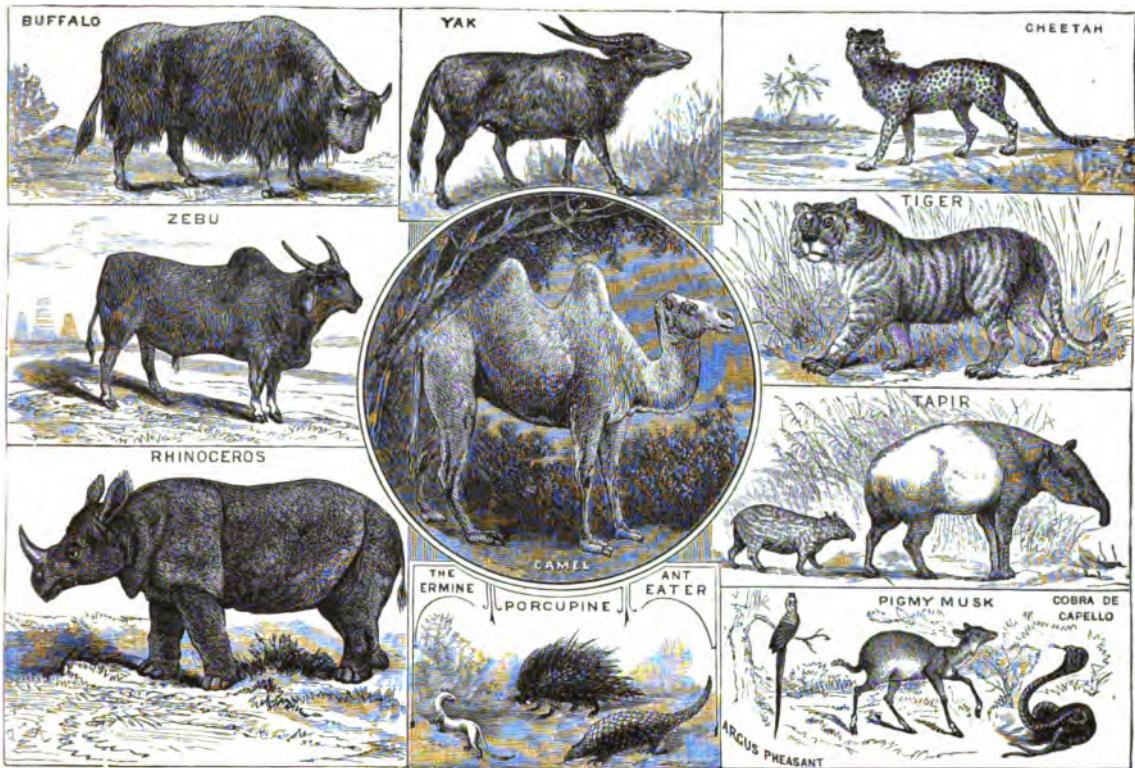


Physical Map of Asia.

world. Its top is five and a half miles above the level of the sea.

The southern part of Asia consists of three great peninsulas. These are Arabia, Hindostan, and Indo-China.

Asia is the home of many large and interesting animals. Some of these have been tamed, and others are wild and fierce. Of the domesticated animals the camel is the most useful. There are two kinds of camels,



Animals of Asia.

6. What three great peninsulas in Southern Asia?
Arabia, Hindostan, and Indo-China.

7. Name some of the animals of Asia.

The elephant, camel, yak, and zebu, the rhinoceros and tapir, tiger and cheetah.

8. What three races of men live in Asia?

The Caucasian, Mongolian, and Malay races.

READING-LESSON XLIV.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mi-kā'do
Shang-hai' (-Ai')

To'ky-o
Yok-o-hā'mā

THE Chinese Empire is made up of several countries, but the most interesting of these is China itself, or, as the Chinese call it, the "Central Flowery Land."

The first thing to be noticed about China is the vast number of human beings that live there. The number of people ^{Population.} in China is nearly four hundred millions; that is, about one-third of the whole human family.

China is one of the oldest of civilized nations. The people of that country ^{History.} had invented the mariner's compass, gunpowder, and the art of printing many centuries before these became known in Europe. But we cannot say that the Chinese are a civilized people, according to our ideas. Their way of doing things and thinking about things is the same to-day as described in their books two thousand years ago.

Two thousand years ago the Chinese built along the northern border of their ^{Chinese} country the "Great Wall." It is ^{Wall.} about fifteen hundred miles long, from fifteen



The Great Wall of China.

to thirty feet high, and so broad that six horsemen may ride abreast on it. This Great Wall was built to guard the country against the wild Tartar tribes.

Till lately the Chinese would have no dealings with the rest of the world; now they trade with other countries, while steamers traverse their rivers, and railways are building. Many of them come to this country. Most pupils have seen a Chinaman.

Most of the people of China are engaged in tilling the soil; and as they are so very numerous, each family must, of course, occupy a very small patch of ground. The grain most cultivated is rice. This is the great food of the people, as bread is with us. The national drink is tea, and both plant and name are Chinese. The culture of the tea-plant is a very large and important business in China. The tea-plant is an evergreen shrub, growing five or six feet high, the leaves of which are gathered, and dried in shallow pans over charcoal fires.

The dress of the common people of China is almost entirely of cotton cloth.

Hence we judge that the cotton-plant must be largely grown in China; and this is the case. But the richer classes always wear robes of silken stuffs; and from this we may judge that the manufacture of silk must be another important business in China. In fact, the art of rearing silkworms, which feed on mulberry-leaves, and of unraveling the threads of cocoons, was first practiced by the Chinese.

The Chinese are a great manufacturing people, if we use the word *manufacturing* in its first sense of making by hand, for almost all their trades

are carried on in this way. The chief exports are teas and silks, nankeens, laces, porcelain and lacquered ware, ivory-work, fire-crackers, and rattan.

The Chinese have many manners and customs that seem strange to us. The men shave a part of the head, and wear their hair in a long queue, or pig-tail. They take off their shoes instead of their hats



Chinese School.

when they go into a house. They eat with two small sticks, instead of with knives and forks. In a Chinese book you begin at the bottom of



Manufacture of Tea.

the page, and read upwards. In school, Chinese scholars recite with their backs turned to the teacher, and they study by reading aloud at the top of their voices. The Chinese educate the boys, but not the girls. They wear white for mourning. The place of honor is on the left hand instead of the right. A Chinaman shakes his own hand instead of his friend's.

There is no country in the world where there are so many large cities as in China.

Cities. The capital, Peking, is the second city in population. Canton, the largest city, and Shanghai are the principal seaports.

Japan is a very interesting country. It includes several large and many small islands east of China. Although the **Japan and the Japanese.** Japanese live so near the Chinese, and belong to the same race (the Mongolian), they are quite a different people. They are intelligent, ingenious, and quick to learn. They have railroads, steam-boats, telegraphs, and machinery. The best American and European engineers and teachers have been invited over, and many Japanese young men are every year sent to be educated in our colleges.

Trades. The Japanese are skillful and diligent tillers of the soil. They raise rice, cotton, tobacco, tea, and all kinds of fruits and vegetables suited to their climate. They excel in horticulture and landscape-gardening. They are also much engaged in the fisheries, and fish is with them the chief article of animal food. The Japanese manufacture fine porce-



Japanese Costumes.

lain and lacquered ware. Their silks and crapes are beautifully delicate. They are skillful workers in steel and bronze, and make a great variety of paper goods. These various articles they export.

The Japanese dress consists of one or more loose gowns, with long wide sleeves, **Japanese life.** and fastened at the waist with a belt.

The houses are low, with large piazzas and projecting roofs. The people have no chairs or beds, but sit on straw mats, and sleep on rugs. A common way of traveling is shown in the picture below.

The capital of Japan is Tokyo. It is nearly as large as New York. Here is the residence of the Mikado, as the emperor of Japan is called. **Cities.** Yokohama is the chief seaport; it is connected with Tokyo by a straight road, or street, seventeen miles long, lined on both sides with tea-houses, gardens, and shops, in which are set out for sale all kinds of Japanese wares.



Traveling in Japan.

FOR RECITATION.**1. How many people live in China?**

Nearly four hundred millions, or about one-third of the whole human family.

2. What is their chief food and chief drink?

The chief food is rice, and the chief drink tea.

3. What are the principal exports of China?

The principal exports are teas and silks, nankeens, laces, porcelain, lacquered ware, ivory-work, fire-crackers, and rattan.

4. Name three principal cities.

Peking, which is the capital; and Canton and Shanghai, which are the chief seaports.

5. What does Japan include?

Japan includes several large and many small islands east of China.

6. What can you say of the progress of the Japanese?

The Japanese have made great progress in recent times, and are a civilized people.

7. Name the principal exports of Japan.

They are porcelain, lacquered ware, silks and crape, bronze ware, and paper goods.

8. Name the capital and chief seaport.

Tokyo is the capital; Yokohama is the chief seaport.



Chinese Fishing.



A Street in Bangkok.

READING-LESSON XLV.**INDO-CHINA, MALAYSIA, AND INDIA.**

Af-ghān-is-tān'
A-nam'
Ban-kok'
Ba-lu-chis-tān'
Bom-bay'

Cel'e-bes (-bz)
Cey'lon (ē')
Phil'ip-pine (-pin)
Sin-ga-pore'
Su-es'

INDO-CHINA contains two kingdoms,—Siam and Anam,—besides Burma and several small protected states. The climate is very hot and moist; and hence all the tropical plants grow there, such as palms, rice, tobacco, the sugar-cane, the gutta-percha tree, sandalwood, bamboo, and many kinds of spices.

Indo-China is the home of many of the most noted Asiatic animals. In the vast forests are found wild elephants, fierce tigers, enormous serpents, and the orang-outang. In Siam there are several thousand trained elephants in the royal army; and whenever a white elephant is found it belongs to the king.

Bankok is the largest city of Indo-China. Half of the people live on floating bamboo rafts, arranged like streets. Singapore, the principal seaport, belongs to the British.

Malaysia (so called because it is the chief home of the Malay race) includes the many islands between south-eastern Asia and Australia. The four largest of these islands are Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java. Holland and England rule over most of these islands. The Philippine Islands are controlled by the United States.



Elephant-Traveling in India.

Spices are the most noted product of Malay-
 Products. sia. The Moluccas are celebrated for
 cloves and nutmegs; Sumatra and
 Java for black pepper, ginger, and camphor.
 Java is noted for its coffee and gutta-percha;
 the Philippines, for tobacco. Sugar, cotton,
 rice, sago, and indigo are cultivated on all the
 islands. Besides these, all kinds of tropical
 trees, plants, and fruits grow luxuriantly, as
 bamboos, the india-rubber tree, the camphor-
 tree, the mangrove-tree, ferns, magnolias, ebony,
 teak, sandal-wood, and hundreds of varieties of
 cabinet woods.

British British India. India includes most of the great pe-
 ninsula of Hindostan, a large part of
 Indo-China, and the island of Ceylon.
 The name Hindostan means literally the *land
 of the Hindoos*. The Hindoos are a people of
 a brownish-olive complexion; but they are not
 Mongolians: they belong to the Caucasian
 race. In Hindostan there are more people
 than in any other country in the world except
 China,—five times as many as in the United
 States.

English India. rule. India is more than ten times as large as the
 British Isles, and contains six times
 as many people; and yet it is ruled
 by the English. A long time ago the English
 began trading there, and little by little they
 took nearly the whole of it. Now, by means of
 a small army, the British Governor-General
 keeps the whole country under control. The

British have built railroads in the country, and
 have done much to increase trade.

On account of the hot, moist climate, the
 vegetable productions of India are rich
 and tropical. We find there the im- Products.
 mense banyan-tree, palms of various kinds, such
 as the sago and the cocoanut palm, the fragrant
 sandal-wood, the bamboo, the teak, and the var-
 nish trees. The soil yields cotton, rice, opium,
 sugar, indigo, the mulberry-tree, and the various
 spices. The grain most grown is rice, which
 is the principal food of the common people.
 Cotton is raised here more largely than in any
 country except the United States.

The Hindoos make fine cotton, silk, and
 woolen goods. No doubt you have Manu-
 heard of the famous Cashmere shawls: factures.
 these are woven by hand from the wool or hair
 of a goat found in the Vale of Cashmere, in the
 Himalaya Mountains.

Bombay is the great commercial city of India.
 To this port come the French and Cities.
 English steamers which pass through
 the Suez Canal. Calcutta is the residence of
 the British Governor-General of India.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What are the three principal divisions of Indo-China?*
 They are Siam, Anam, and Burma.
2. *What does this region produce?*
 It produces all kinds of tropical plants.
3. *Name the largest city and largest seaport.*
 Bangkok is the largest city; Singapore, the
 largest seaport, belongs to the British.
4. *Name the four largest islands of Malaysia.*
 They are Borneo, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java.
5. *What are some of the chief products of Malaysia?*
 They are spices, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cot-
 ton, indigo, india-rubber, and cabinet woods.
6. *What does British India include?*
 It includes Hindostan, a large part of Indo-
 China, and the island of Ceylon.



Tartar Life on the Steppes.

7. What are the chief products?

They are cotton, rice, sugar, opium, and spices.

8. Name the two most important cities.

Calcutta and Bombay.

READING-LESSON XLVI.

OTHER COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

Ā-lep'po
Ar'ab
Bed'ou-in (-een)
Eu-phrā'tes (-tes)

Me-di'na (dē)
Mo'cha (-ka)
Phe-ni'cian
Ti'gris

IN the western part of Asia is Turkestan. Here are great treeless plains covered with grass, and called *steppes*. These are inhabited by a fierce race called Tartars. They live in tents, and go from place to place to find pasturage for their horses, camels, sheep, and goats. In the parts called Afghanistan and Baluchistan the Tartars lead a somewhat more settled life.

More than one-third of Asia belongs to the Russian Empire. The greater portion of Asiatic Russia is called Siberia, and is as large as the United States. It is im-

portant for its minerals and fine furs. The Russian government sends every year several thousand persons who have broken the laws as exiles to work in the mines of Siberia.

Persia, at the time of Alexander the Great, was the strongest nation in the world; but now it is a weak country. The Persians are skilled in the manufacture of silk and woolen goods, and of shawls and carpets. They also export dried fruits, perfumes, drugs, and gums.

Arabia is the great peninsula lying between the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. The interior is mostly a high barren plateau. The most fertile parts are the coast valleys and the small oases of the deserts. Arabia is divided among different states and tribes. Most of the Arabs have settled abodes; others are wandering Bedouins, each under its own ruler, called a sheik. The wealth of the Bedouins consists in their herds of horses and camels and their flocks of sheep.

The principal exports of Arabia are coffee, gums, spices, horses, and pearls. The finest coffee comes from a seaport named Mocha, in the south-western part.

The coast of Arabia along the Red Sea belongs to the Turks. Here are two famous



Tartar Family on the March.



An Arab Sheikh.

cities, — Mecca and Medina. In Mecca was born Mohammed, who lived more than a thousand years ago, and who wrote in a book named the Koran the rules of a religion called Mohammedanism. The Persians, Arabs, Turks, and several other peoples in Asia, follow this religion, and thousands of Mohammedans make pilgrimages to Mecca every year.

Turkey in Asia includes other countries, and among them some of the most interesting places in ancient history. Along the coast of the Mediterranean is a country now called Syria, part of which is Palestine, or the Holy Land. Jerusalem is the chief city; but it is not now like the city of David. North of Palestine was the land of the Phenicians, who were very skillful sailors, and who invented the alphabet. On the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates are the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh, — two great cities of which you may read in ancient history.

The trade of Turkey in Asia is carried on chiefly with England and other European countries, from various ports upon the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria. With the countries to the eastward of Turkey, trade is

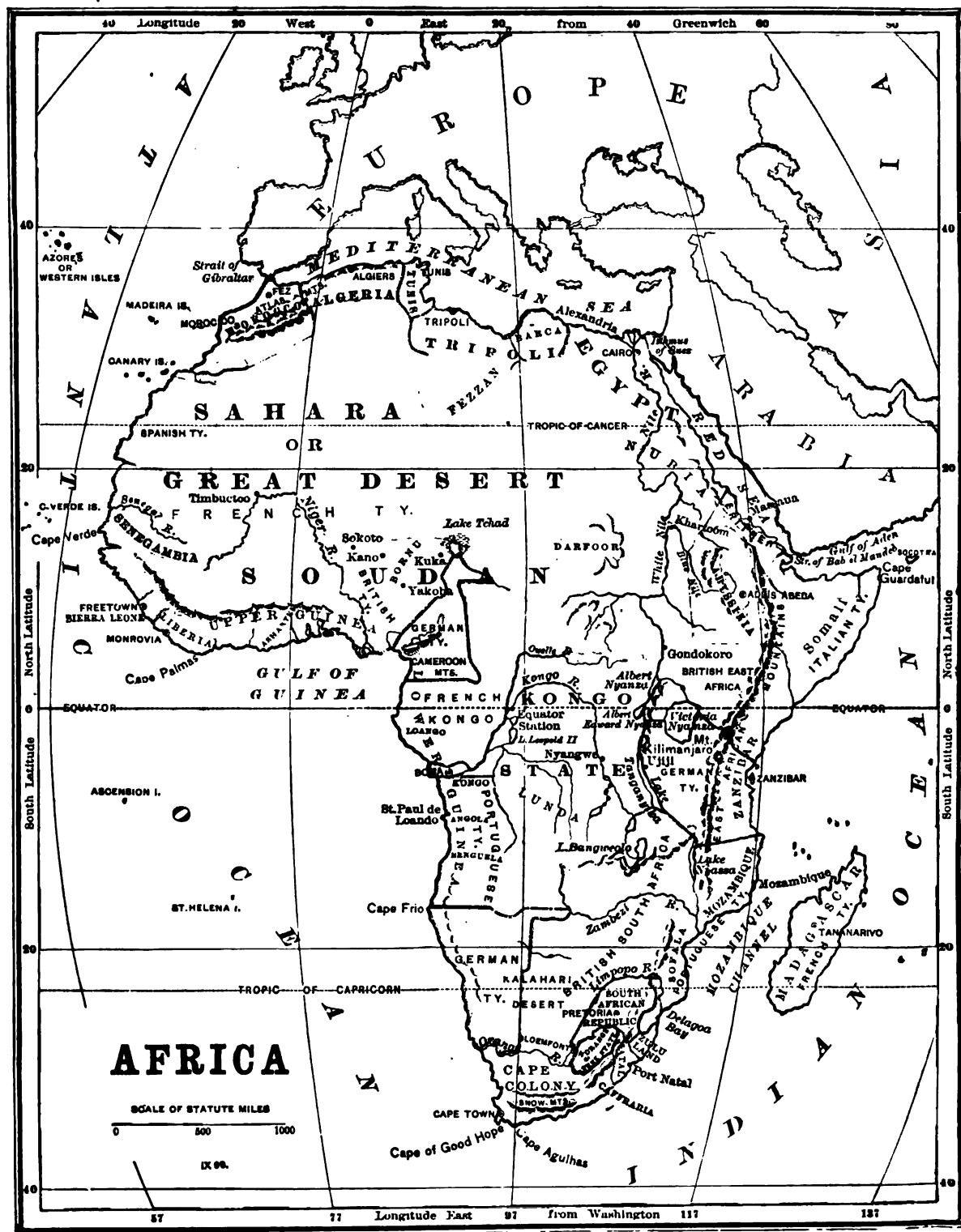
carried on by means of caravans which cross the Syrian and Arabian deserts. The cities of Aleppo, Damascus, and Bagdad are the chief centers of caravan traffic. Smyrna is the principal seaport of Asiatic Turkey.

FOR RECITATION.

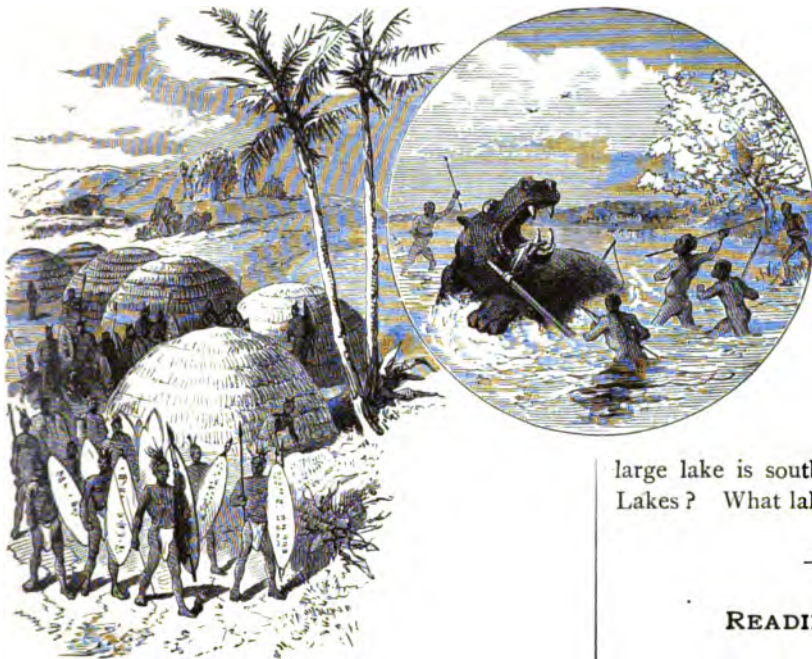
1. *What people live in Turkestan?*
The Tartars, a fierce wandering race.
2. *What is the name of the largest Russian territory in Asia?*
Siberia.
3. *What articles are exported from Persia?*
Shawls and carpets, dried fruits, perfumes, and drugs.
4. *What articles are exported from Arabia?*
Coffee, gum, spices, horses, and pearls.
5. *What famous Mohammedan cities in Arabia?*
Mecca and Medina.
6. *What can you say of Mecca?*
Mecca was the birth-place of Mohammed.
7. *What is the chief seaport of Asiatic Turkey?*
Smyrna.



Mohammedan Priest calling to Prayer.



AFRICA.



African Scenes.

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

Divisions.—What five countries border on the Mediterranean Sea? What desert south of these countries? What division south of the Sahara? What country south of Egypt? Where is the Kongo State? What colony in South Africa? What division west of Upper Guinea? What large island east of southern Africa? What islands west of Africa?

Coast.—What is the most eastern cape? Most southern? What cape west of Cape Agulhas? Most western? What large sea on the north of Africa? What sea on the north-east? What channel between Africa and Madagascar? What large gulf on the west coast?

Mountains.—What mountain-range in the north-western part of Africa? What range near the eastern

coast? What lofty peak in this range? What mountains in the southern part of Africa? What mountains south of Soudan?

Rivers.—What great river flows northward into the Mediterranean Sea? What lakes form the chief sources of the Nile? What large river flows into Mozambique Channel? What large river crosses the Equator? What large river flows into the Gulf of Guinea? What two lakes are crossed by the Equator? What

large lake is south of Albert Edward and Victoria Lakes? What lake west of Mozambique?

READING-LESSON XLVII.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

gnu (nū)
Kil-i-mān-ja-ro'
Nī'ger

Sa-hā'-ra
Zam-be'zi (-ee)
ze'bra

AFRICA is next in size to Asia, but there is not so much to be told about it as "The Dark Continent." about the other grand divisions, because it has no great civilized nations. It has always been the least-known part of the world, and is sometimes called "The Dark Continent." But we have lately learned a great deal about it from brave explorers.

More than one-fourth part of Africa is desert. In the northern part is the Great Desert, which is nearly as large as the whole of Europe. It is called by the Arabs *Sahara*, which means "the sea without water." It is the most parched, sandy, and desolate part of the world.

It would not be possible for man to cross this great desert without the aid of the camel, well named the "ship of the desert." There are often no other traces of a path across the sandy waste than the whitened bones of men and camels that have perished along the great caravan routes of travel, from thirst, sand-storms, or sickness.

The oases are thickly covered with date-palms, which offer their grateful shade and sweet fruit to the weary caravans, while the clear springs afford delicious draughts of water to thirsty men and patient camels.

sist of several irregular ranges. In these mountains are found the loftiest peaks in Africa. Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak, is four miles high, and, though in the Torrid Zone, near the Equator, its summit is white with snow all the year round.

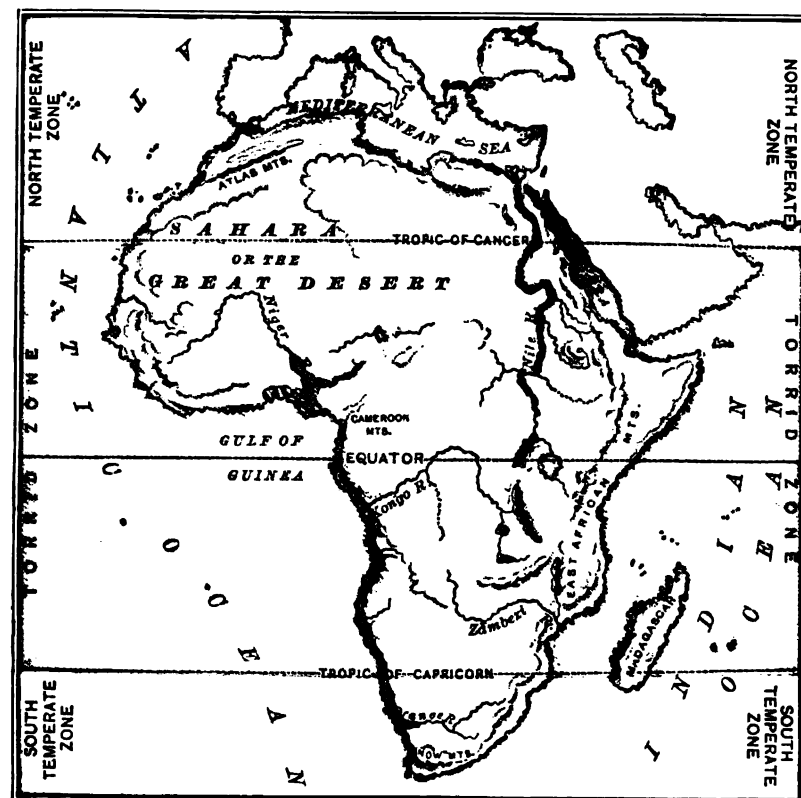
Africa has several lakes said to be as large as the "Great Lakes" of North America. They are near the Equator, and have only recently been explored and described.

In two of these, called Albert and Victoria Lakes, rises the river Nile. For thousands of years nobody knew where

it came from, and its true source was discovered only very lately. The Nile traverses a long, narrow valley, where there is no rain all the year round. If it were not for the annual overflow of this river, Egypt would be an arid desert.

There are three other important rivers in Africa, — the Niger, the Kongo, and the Zambezi. The Kongo River was explored by the celebrated traveler, Stanley, from near its source to its mouth. In 1871, Stanley found the famous explorer, Dr. Livingstone, who had gone to Africa some years before.

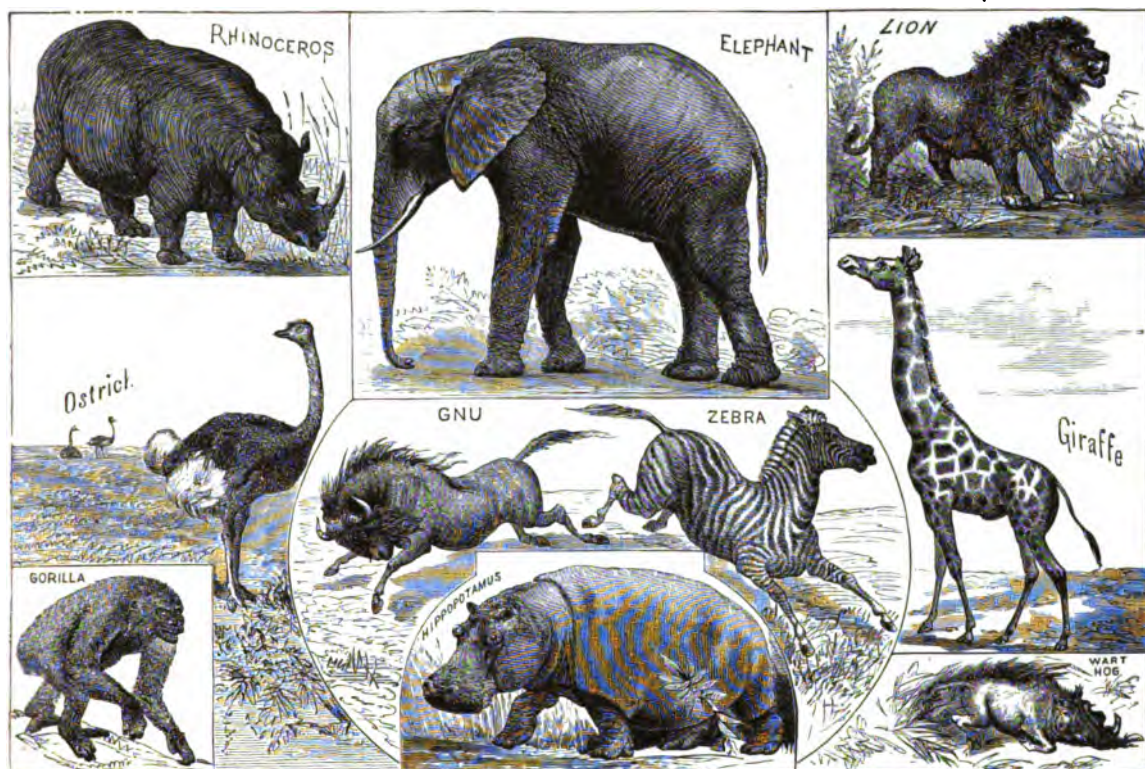
Africa is the native home of some of the largest and fiercest of the wild animals. Of these the hugest is the elephant. The



Physical Map of Africa.

Most of the chains of mountains are near the coast. In the north-west are the Atlas Mountains, in the west the Cameroonian Mountains, and in the south the Snow Mountains. The East African Mountains con-

sist of several irregular ranges. In these mountains are found the loftiest peaks in Africa. Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak, is four miles high, and, though in the Torrid Zone, near the Equator, its summit is white with snow all the year round.



Animals of Africa.

the sake of his great ivory tusks, which are sold at a high price. The usual way of taking the animal is by digging a deep, covered pit-fall, with a sharp stake set up at the bottom.

The hippopotamus is another huge, thick-skinned animal. The word means *river-horse*, and the beast is always in or near water. It is a fine swimmer and diver, and can stay under water quite a while. At night-time, the hippopotamus, leaving its hiding-place, treads its way into the cultivated lands, and does great harm to the crops. There are various ways of hunting this mischievous but valuable animal. One way is by digging pit-falls; another is by attacking it in the water with a kind of harpoon. The fat and flesh are much relished as food, the hide is useful for the manufacture of whips and other articles, and the teeth furnish the whitest ivory.

The name "rhinoceros," which means *nose-horn*, calls attention to the curious horns that project from the nose of this animal. They are, however, not true horns, but simply growths of the skin. The rhinoceros, when full grown, is over five feet high. The skin is so thick that the beast can not be killed by an ordinary leaden bullet, and this tough hide is used by the natives to make whips and war-shields.

The lion, the grandest creature of the cat-tribe, is found both in North Africa and South Africa. When fully grown, the male lion measures about eleven feet in length, and four feet in height at the shoulder.

The giraffe, the tallest of beasts, is found only in Africa. It is from eighteen to twenty feet high, and this great height helps it reach the leaves of trees on which it

feeds. It is a gentle and playful animal, and is hunted for its flesh, and for its strong, thick hide, used for making shoe-soles, shields, etc.

The zebra, with its creamy white skin, regularly marked with black stripes, is a most beautiful animal. It is mild and timid, but hard to tame. A strange animal is the gnu. When first seen, you are in doubt whether it is a horse, a bull, or an antelope; but it is, in fact, one of the antelopes.

The ostrich, the largest of birds, lives in the hot, sandy deserts of Africa, feeding principally on wild melons, which grow there. It is valued chiefly on account of its beautiful plumes.

The gorilla is a large ape which lives in the thick jungles in the western part of Africa. It is as big as a man, and much stronger. It is so ferocious that the natives fear it even more than they fear the lion. Hidden among the thick branches of the forest trees, it will watch for a negro to pass by. It then lets down its terrible hind foot, grasps the man round the neck, lifts him up, and drops him dead on the ground.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is to be remarked about Africa?*

It is the least known of the grand divisions, and is the home of no great civilized people.

2. *How much of Africa is desert?*

More than one-fourth.

3. *Where are most of the mountain-chains?*

They are near the coast.

4. *What of the lakes of Africa?*

Africa has several large lakes, said to be equal in size to our "Great Lakes."

5. *Where are the sources of the Nile?*

In the lakes called Albert and Victoria.



Egyptian Plowing.

6. *Name three other large rivers.*

The Niger, Kongo, and Zambezi.

7. *What are some of the principal wild animals of Africa?*

The elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, lion, giraffe, zebra, gnu, ostrich, and gorilla.

READING-LESSON XLVIII.

NORTHERN AFRICA.

Al-ex-an'dri-a
Al-giers' (jér')

Trin'o-ll
Tu'nis

EGYPT is the oldest nation of which we have any history. The Egyptians were a highly civilized people four thousand years ago. They built the grandest temples ever raised by man, and the Pyramids, which are still the wonder of the world.

The Nile, fed by rains from the mountains of Abyssinia, rises every summer, and, overflowing its banks for two or three months, leaves on the surface a deposit of very fertile soil. The Egyptians are principally engaged in cultivating the Nile valley.

They raise wheat, barley, maize, rice, cotton, and dates. The chief exports are cotton, rice, and wheat; and large quantities of gold-dust, ivory, ostrich-feathers, etc., are brought from the interior of Africa to be sent to Europe by way of Egypt. Alexandria is the largest seaport.



A Bazaar.

Most of the Egyptians belong to the Arab race. We see the men, grave-looking and bearded, wearing turbans and long loose robes; we see the ladies with their faces muffled, riding on the backs of donkeys; we see the mosques and bazaars; we see also the streets lined with little shops, where the merchants sit on cushions, with their goods arranged on shelves behind them.

The Suez Canal is a large ship-canal, which in 1869 was dug across the Isthmus of Suez. It is eighty-seven miles long, and forms a channel between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; so that now vessels may sail from Europe to the East Indies by a much shorter way than by going all around Africa.

Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli are called the "Barbary States." The principal productions of these countries are wool, gum, bees-wax, dates, olive-oil, and goat-skins. These are exported, as are also ivory, gold-dust, and ostrich-feathers brought from the interior of Africa. A very valuable leather, called "morocco leather," is prepared from the skin of the native goats.

Morocco is the largest of these countries. It is ruled by a sultan. The chief cities are Fez and Morocco, old Moorish towns, surrounded by



Scene in Cairo.

a wall, and having low, flat-roofed houses, built with courts and gardens in the center.

Morocco
and
Algeria.

Algeria belongs to France; and the principal city, Algiers, is an important seaport.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What is the principal occupation of the Egyptians?*
Agriculture.
2. *Name the principal exports.*
They are cotton, rice, and wheat.
3. *What is the largest seaport?*
Alexandria.
4. *What waters does the Suez Canal join?*

It joins the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

5. *Name the Barbary States.*

The Barbary States are Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

READING-LESSON XLIX.

SOUDAN AND THE COAST SETTLEMENTS.

Si-er-ra Le-o'ne
Sou-dän'

Vaal (vål')
Zu'lu (soo'loo)

WHY do men risk their lives in crossing the Great Desert in caravans? For the sake of gain. In the middle part of Soudan. Africa is a region called Soudan, in which live many millions of people. It stretches from the Sahara southward to the Equator, and is almost as large as our own country. It has a tropical climate, abundant rains, a fertile soil, and many valuable and useful productions. It is to obtain these products that the caravans cross the Great Desert.

The negroes of Soudan are partly civilized.

They live in villages, and have settled habits. They cultivate their fields, weave cotton cloth, and dye it with bright colors; and they make some iron weapons, and

prophets. The Zulus are a handsomer race than the negroes generally. In color they are like the Indians of North America. Dr. Livingstone tells us that they are noted for their honesty and hospitality.

Most of the colonies of South Africa belong to the British. Cape Town is the principal city. The South African Republic and the Orange Free State are small republics founded by the Dutch Boers. The mineral wealth is very great, diamonds and gold are found near the Orange and Vaal Rivers.

Liberia, on the west coast, is settled by negroes from the United States, and Sierra Leone is a British colony for negroes rescued from slave-ships. Several European nations have trading-stations along the west coasts of Africa.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What great region is south of the Sahara?*
Soudan.

2. *What can you say of it?*
It has a tropical climate, abundant rains, a fertile soil, and many valuable productions.

3. *What of the negroes of Soudan?*
They are partly civilized.

4. *What are the chief products?*
Gold-dust, ivory, and ostrich-feathers.

5. *Name some of the races of South Africa.*
The Hottentots, Caffres, and Zulus.

6. *To what nation do most of the colonies of South Africa belong?*
To the British.



Great War-Canoe on the Kongo River.

tools, and rude pottery. They live on the manioc-root, rice, millet, yams, the fruit of the palms, and what is yielded by their flocks. Many of their towns are of considerable size. The commercial products are gold-dust, ivory, and ostrich-feathers, together with slaves.

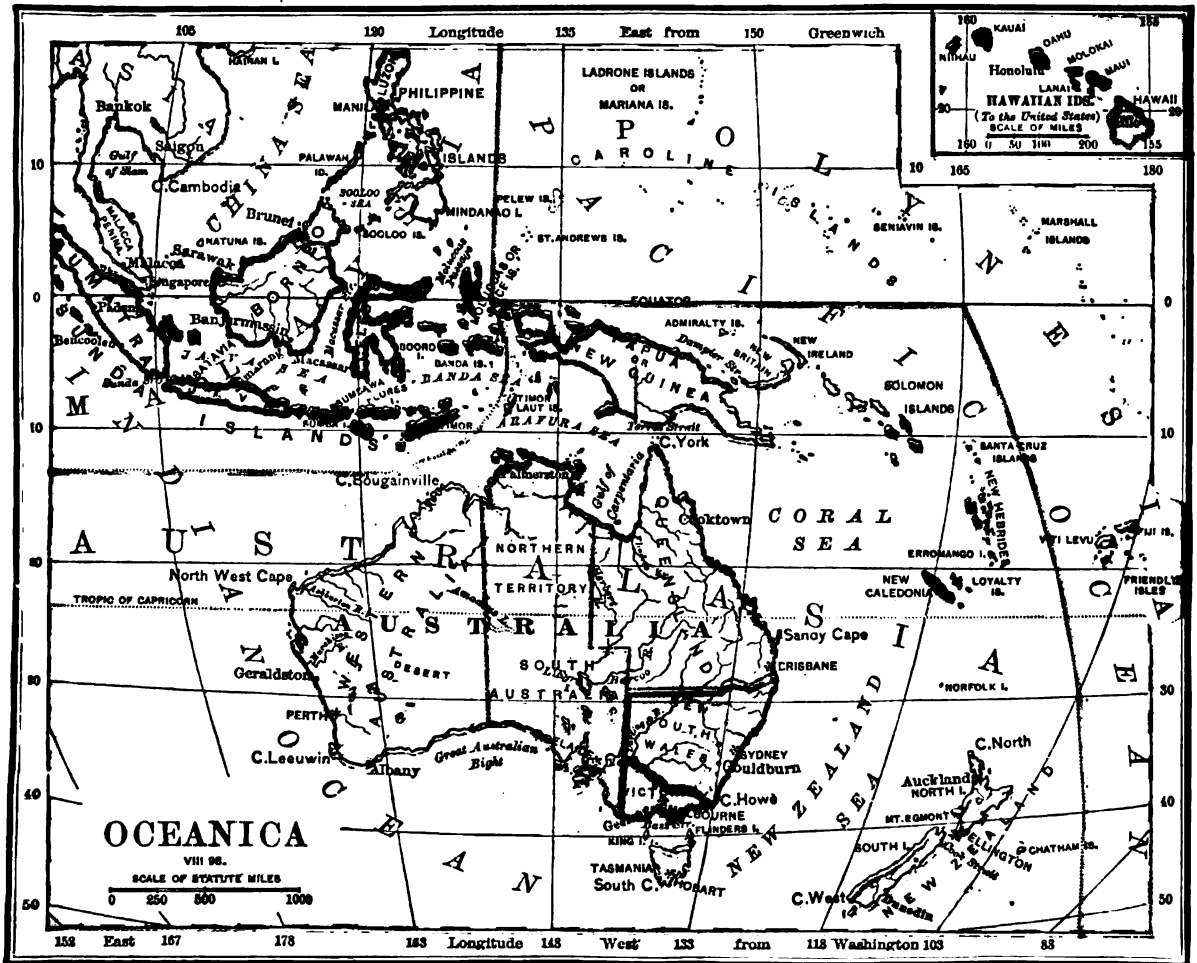
In Central Africa is the new Kongo State, which has been opened up to trade. There are many trading-stations on the Kongo, and agents of European merchants carry on trade with the natives from these points.

In South Africa are several interesting native races. The Hottentots, who live in Cape Colony, speak a curious language, full of clicking sounds. The Caffres live in Caffraria. The men are strong and well-built, and the women quite good-looking. They put great faith in charm-doctors, rain-makers, and



Caravan and Oasis.

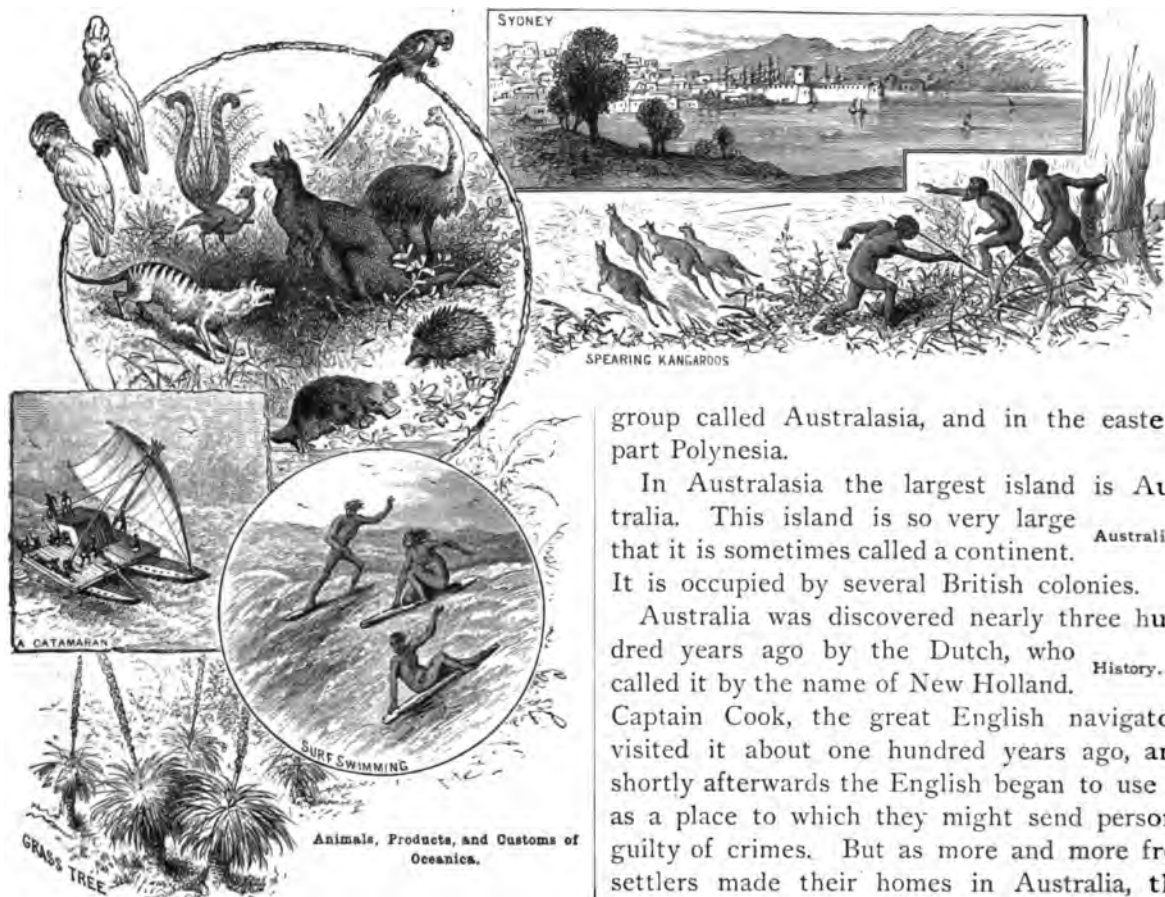
OCEANICA.



QUESTIONS ON THE MAP.

How many great groups of islands in Oceanica? *Ans.* Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia. What oceans and what sea surround Oceanica? Which group is nearest Asia? What sea between Asia and Malaysia? What ocean west of Australasia? Name the largest island of Australasia. Is Australia in the Northern or Southern Hemisphere? What gulf in the northern part of Australia? Name one river and its tributary in the southern part. Locate Sydney; Melbourne. What seaport in

the south-western part? What large island north of Australia? What strait between these two islands? What island south of Australia? Name its capital. How many islands in New Zealand, and where are they? Name the capital. To what country do Tasmania and New Zealand belong? *Ans.* To Great Britain. Name the principal groups of islands in Polynesia. Which is the most north-easterly group? Name the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.



READING-LESSON L.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Hawaii (*hā-wā'ee*)
 Ho-no-lu-lu (*·loo'loo*)
 Kī-au'e-a
 Mau'na Lo'a

Mel'bourne (*·burn*)
 Pap'u-a (*·oo-a*)
 Pol-y-nē'si-a (*·shē-a*)
 Tas-mā'ni-a (*las*)

ON the map just studied we see three great groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean.

These are called *Oceanica*, which means the great island-world in the *ocean*. These islands number several thousands. Each of the three groups is called by a separate name. Thus in the north-west we see Malaysia, about which we learned something when studying about Asia. In the central part we see the

group called Australasia, and in the eastern part Polynesia.

In Australasia the largest island is Australia. This island is so very large that it is sometimes called a continent. It is occupied by several British colonies.

Australia was discovered nearly three hundred years ago by the Dutch, who called it by the name of New Holland. Captain Cook, the great English navigator, visited it about one hundred years ago, and shortly afterwards the English began to use it as a place to which they might send persons guilty of crimes. But as more and more free settlers made their homes in Australia, the English at last gave up sending convicts to this country. In 1851 gold was discovered here, and thousands of persons rushed to the mines, and the rapid growth of Australia then began.

There are no large animals native to Australia, but quite a number of very curious creatures. Among these are the pouched animals, of which the kangaroo is the best known kind, and the duck-bill, a very odd animal, with a body like an otter, but with webbed feet, and a bill like a duck. Other interesting animals are the emu, or cassowary, which is like the ostrich of Africa; black swans; white eagles; the lyre-bird, so called because it has a tail like a lyre; and lastly, the beautiful bird-of-paradise.

Australia is rich in gold, of which it pro-

duces more than any other country except our own. It is also a good farming country, and is especially fitted for sheep-raising. Australia produces more wool than any other country, and large quantities of wheat and cotton.

Trade is carried on principally with Great Britain. Australia exports gold, copper, wool, hides, and preserved meats, and receives in exchange the cotton and woolen goods, iron and hardware, of England. It has a line of steamships communicating with San Francisco, and a line with England by way of Panama and New York. Melbourne and Sydney are the largest cities in Australia.

Tasmania and New Zealand are other British colonies. Agriculture and sheep-raising are carried on in both. New Guinea, sometimes called Papua, is, next to Australia, the largest island on the globe. The natives are a black-colored race. These islands are all in Australasia.

Polynesia means *many islands*, and the name is a good one, for in this division are almost countless islands, or clusters of islands. Some of the islands are volcanic, others are coral islands. The people of Polynesia are light-colored tribes belonging to the Malay race. Many of them have been converted to Christianity by the labors of American and English missionaries.

The cocoa-nut palm is found all over Polynesia, and is of the greatest use to the inhabitants. It needs no culture, pruning, or attention of any kind, while it is the staff of life to the islanders. They repose beneath its shade, eat its fruit, and find a beverage in the milk of the nut. Their huts are thatched with the leaf-stalks, of which also they make baskets for catching fish, while the leaves furnish bonnets, and the leaflets fans. Hardly less important is the bread-fruit tree, the fruit of which supplies a nourishing and pleasant food.

The Hawaiian Islands form the most interesting of the Polynesian groups. In 1898, they were annexed to the United States. The government is administered by Americans. The natives are civilized and have a written language. The chief exports are sugar and rice. Honolulu is the capital. Steamers and whaleships stop there for supplies.

In the island of Hawaii is the most wonderful volcanic mountain in the world. It is called Mauna Loa (meaning "high mountain"), and is nearly fourteen thousand feet high. It has many craters on the sides and near the summit. One of these, named Kilauea, is nine miles in circumference. From these craters lava frequently shoots up in great columns hundreds of feet high.

FOR RECITATION.

1. *What are the three great groups of islands in Oceania?*
They are Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.
2. *What of Australia?*
It is the largest island in the world, and is sometimes called a continent.
3. *By whom is it occupied?*
By several British colonies.
4. *What are the chief exports?*
They are gold, copper, wheat, wool, hides, and preserved meats.
5. *What other two large islands in Australasia?*
Tasmania and New Zealand, which are British colonies.
6. *What is Polynesia?*
It is the many islands and clusters of islands east of Australasia.
7. *What is the most interesting group in Polynesia?*
The Hawaiian Islands.
8. *What is the capital?*
The capital is Honolulu.
9. *What great volcano in these islands?*
The volcano of Mauna Loa, in the island of Hawaii.

CIRCLES AND LINES ON GLOBES AND MAPS.



Taking the Longitude at Sea.

1. Circles and Lines.—The Equator, the tropics and polar circles, and the parallels and meridians are circles or lines drawn on globes and maps. (*See map, p. 17.*)

2. The Equator is a circle imagined to pass around the earth, equally distant from each pole.

3. It represents the earth divided into a northern and a southern hemisphere.

4. The tropics and the **polar circles** show the boundaries of the five zones. The five zones are the Torrid Zone, the North Temperate Zone, the South Temperate Zone, the North Frigid Zone, and the South Frigid Zone.

5. The tropics are the two circles that bound the Torrid Zone.

6. Their names.—The northern tropic is called the Tropic of Cancer, and the southern tropic, the Tropic of Capricorn.

NOTE.—The Tropic of Cancer marks the northern limit of places that can have the sun directly overhead, or vertical; the Tropic of Capricorn marks the southern limit of places that can have the sun vertical.

7. The polar circles are the two circles that separate the Temperate from the Frigid zones.

8. Their names.—The northern polar circle is called the Arctic Circle; the southern, the Antarctic Circle.

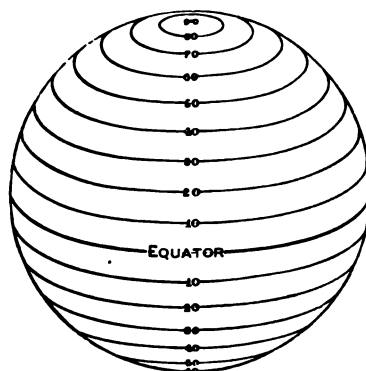
NOTE.—On the inner edge of the polar circles the day is twenty-four hours long; but towards each pole the day grows longer and longer, and at the poles there are six months' constant sunshine followed by six months' constant night.

9. The parallels and meridians show the situation of places on the earth's surface.

10. The parallels show the *latitude* of a place, or its distance north or south from the Equator.

NOTE.—Every circle is divided into 360 parts called degrees.

11. Latitude is reckoned by distances called



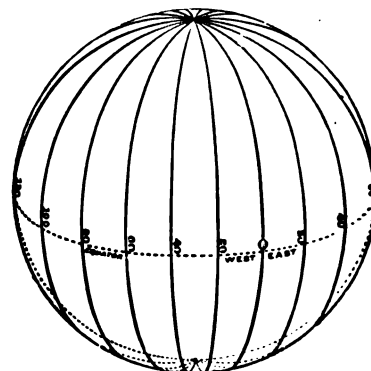
Parallels of Latitude.

degrees, thus: north latitude from the Equator, where the latitude is zero, to the North Pole, where the latitude is ninety degrees north; south latitude, from the Equator to the South Pole, where the latitude is ninety degrees south.

12. The meridians show the *longitude* of a place, or its distance east or west from some fixed point, called the "first meridian."

NOTE.—The "first meridians" most used on maps are the meridian of Greenwich Observatory, near London, and that of the Naval Observatory in Washington.

13. Longitude is reckoned from the first merid-



Meridians of Longitude.

ian, both eastward and westward one hundred and eighty degrees, or half-way around the earth.

NOTE.—The length of a degree of longitude is nearly seventy miles at the Equator, but the degrees constantly lessen towards each pole, where they have no length.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS FOR GENERAL REVIEW.

Mathematical.—What is the shape of the earth? What is its size? What is the Equator? Into which hemispheres does the Equator divide the earth's surface? What is the North Pole? The South Pole? Name the tropics. Name the polar circles. What do the tropics and polar circles show? How many zones are there? Between what circles is the Torrid Zone? The North Temperate Zone? The South Temperate Zone? Where is the North Frigid Zone? The South Frigid Zone? How is the situation of places shown on maps and globes? How many degrees of latitude between the Equator and the North Pole? Between the Equator and the South Pole? How is longitude reckoned?

Physical.—How much land and how much water on the earth's surface? Name the two continents. Name the grand divisions in the Eastern Continent. In the Western Continent. What island continent in the Eastern Hemisphere? Name the oceans. Define island. Peninsula. Cape. Isthmus. Mountain. Valley. Plain. Plateau. Mountain-range. Define sea, gulf, or bay. Strait. Lake. River. To which water division does a peninsula correspond? An isthmus? An island?

What sea west of North America? North of South America? Between Europe and Africa? Between Arabia and India? Between China and Japan? What gulf south of the United States? West of Newfoundland? What bay west of Greenland? In Canada? North of Spain? South of Asia? North of Australia? What strait between South America and Tierra del Fuego? Between North America and Asia? What strait connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea? What is the most easterly cape of North America? The most westerly? Name three capes on the coast of the United States. What cape at the southern extremity of South America? Of Africa? The most northerly cape in Europe? In Asia? What isthmus joins North and South America? Asia and Africa?

What is the longest river in the world? Name four other great rivers of North America. Which is the largest river in the world? Name two other great rivers in South America. Which is the longest river in Europe? Name three other great rivers of Europe. Name a famous river of England. Of France. Of Germany. Name the two chief rivers of India. Of China. Name the three largest rivers of Africa. Name the "Great Lakes" of North America. Name the largest lakes in Europe. In Asia. In Africa.

What is climate? Name the zones of climate. In which zone is the United States? In which zone or zones is Great Britain? France? Germany? China? Japan? Greenland? Tierra del Fuego? Australia? Hindostan? Egypt? Mexico? Brazil? Chile? Iceland? Canada? West Indies?

Grand Divisions.—How does North America compare in size with the other grand divisions? Which is the smallest grand division? The largest? What ocean separates Europe from North America? South America from Africa? Asia from North America? Which grand divisions are wholly in the northern hemisphere? Which are in two hemispheres?

Countries.—Name the countries of North America. Bound each. Name the countries of the Andes region. What large country in the eastern part of South America? What country in the llanos? What countries in the pampas? What country occupies the British Isles? What country occupies about one-half of Europe? What countries in the three peninsulas of Southern Europe? Bound France. What country east of France? South-east of Germany? To what nation does the northern half of Asia belong? To what nation does India belong? Australia? Canada? What nation has countries at the meeting-point of Europe, Asia, and Africa? What country occupies the eastern part of Asia? What island-empire east of China? Name the Barbary States. What country occupies the Nile Valley?

Which is the most populous country on the globe? To what race do the Chinese belong? Which is the next most populous country in the world? To which race do the Hindoos belong? What is the population of the United States? Of the British Isles?

Name all the Republics of North America? The largest in South America? What three colonies? To what European countries do they belong? What is the largest republic in Europe? The smallest? What form of government has Great Britain? Russia?

Productions and Commerce.—What are the principal exports of New England? In which section is most of the foreign commerce of the United States carried on? Name the leading productions of the Southern States. Of the Central States. Which states produce coal? Iron? Lead? Copper? Zinc? Silver? Gold? Lumber? Sugar? Tobacco? Rice? Cotton? Wine? What articles does your state export? From what countries do we obtain sugar? Tea? Coffee? Spices? India-rubber? Tropical fruits? Wines? Tobacco? Name the chief exports of Mexico. Of Central America. Of the West Indies. Of South America. Name the principal manufactured articles of Great Britain. Of France. What are the principal products of Germany? Of Austria? Of Italy? What are the chief exports of Spain? Of Portugal? Of Turkey? Of China? Of Japan? Name the products of India. Of Indo-China. Of Arabia. Of Egypt. Of Soudan. Of Australia. Of Malaysia.

Cities and Seaports.—What is the largest city in the world? Which European city is second in size? What is the largest city of China? Of America? Of South America? Name two cities of Europe as large as New York.

What are the three chief seaports on the east coast of the United States? What is the chief seaport on the west coast? What is the great English seaport for trade with our country? Name two seaports in France. One in the Netherlands. Two in Germany. Two in Russia. One in Portugal. One in Turkey. One in Egypt. Two in India. Two in China. One in Japan. One in Indo-China. Two in Australia. One in Brazil. One in Uruguay.

TABLES OF POPULATION.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

Alexandria, Egypt	390,000	Calcutta, Hindostan	817,000	Lima, Peru	104,000	Odessa, Russia	405,000
Algiers, Algeria	92,000	Canton, China	2,000,000	Lisbon, Portugal	301,000	Osaka, Japan	487,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands	404,000	Cawnpore, India	189,000	Liverpool, England	633,000	Palermo, Italy	283,000
Bankok, Indo-China	800,000	Constantinople, Turkey	874,000	London, England	4,433,000	Paris, France	2,537,000
Barcelona, Spain	272,000	Copenhagen, Denmark	313,000	Lucknow, Hindostan	273,000	Pekin, China	1,000,000
Belfast, Ireland	256,000	Delhi, Hindostan	193,000	Lyons, France	466,000	Prague, Austria	183,000
Benares, Hindostan	220,000	Dresden, Germany	337,000	Madras, Hindostan	453,000	Rio Janeiro, Brazil	583,000
Berlin, Germany	1,667,000	Dublin, Ireland	245,000	Madrid, Spain	500,000	Rome, Italy	474,000
Birmingham, England	501,000	Edinburgh, Scotland	264,000	Manchester, England	530,000	Shanghai, China	405,000
Bombay, Hindostan	822,000	Florence, Italy	207,000	Mandalay, India	189,000	Sheffield, England	347,000
Bordeaux, France	257,000	Fuchau, China	650,000	Manila, Philippine Is.	154,000	Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey	200,000
Bradford, England	224,000	Glasgow, Scotland	658,000	Marseilles, France	442,000	Stockholm, Sweden	280,000
Breslau, Germany	373,000	Hamburg, Germany	626,000	Melbourne, Australia	448,000	St. Petersburg, Russia	1,267,000
Bristol, England	231,000	Hangchau, China	700,000	Mexico, Mexico	340,000	Tabriz, Persia	180,000
Brussels, Belgium	195,000	Havana, West Indies	201,000	Milan, Italy	457,000	Tientsin, China	950,000
Bucharest, Roumania	232,000	Hyderabad, Hindostan	415,000	Moscow, Russia	989,000	Tokyo, Japan	1,269,000
Budapest, Austria	402,000	Kioto, Japan	340,000	Munich, Germany	407,000	Turin, Italy	348,000
Buenos Ayres, Arg. Rep.	727,000	Leeds, England	403,000	Naples, Italy	510,000	Vienna, Austria	1,365,000
Cairo, Egypt	577,000	Lille, France	216,000	Ningpo, China	255,000	Wafaw, Russia	615,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES—1890.

Akron, O.	27,601	Erie, Penn.	40,634	Milwaukee, Wis.	204,468	Saginaw, Mich.	46,322
Albany, N. Y.	94,923	Evansville, Ind.	50,756	Minneapolis, Minn.	164,738	St. Joseph, Mo.	52,324
Allegheny, Penn.	105,287	Fall River, Mass.	74,398	Mobile, Ala.	31,076	St. Louis, Mo.	451,770
Allentown, Penn.	25,228	Fitchburg, Mass.	22,037	Montgomery, Ala.	21,883	St. Paul, Minn.	133,156
Altoona, Penn.	30,307	Fort Wayne, Ind.	35,393	Muskegon, Mich.	22,702	Salem, Mass.	30,801
Atlanta, Ga.	65,533	Fort Worth, Tex.	23,076	Nashville, Tenn.	76,168	Salt Lake City, Utah	44,843
Auburn, N. Y.	25,858	Galveston, Tex.	21,084	New Albany, Ind.	21,059	San Antonio, Tex.	37,673
Augusta, Ga.	33,300	Gloucester, Mass.	24,651	Newark, N. J.	181,830	San Francisco, Cal.	298,907
Baltimore, Md.	434,439	Grand Rapids, Mich.	60,278	New Bedford, Mass.	40,733	Savannah, Ga.	43,189
Bay City, Mich.	27,839	Harrisburg, Penn.	39,385	Newburgh, N. Y.	32,087	Scranton, Penn.	75,215
Binghamton, N. Y.	35,005	Hartford, Conn.	53,230	New Haven, Conn.	81,298	Seattle, Wash.	42,817
Birmingham, Ala.	26,178	Haverhill, Mass.	27,412	New Orleans, La.	242,039	Sioux City, Io.	37,806
Boston, Mass.	448,477	Hoboken, N. J.	43,648	Newport, Ky.	24,918	Somerville, Mass.	40,152
Bridgeport, Conn.	48,866	Holyoke, Mass.	35,637	Newton, Mass.	24,379	South Bend, Ind.	21,819
Brockton, Mass.	27,204	Houston, Tex.	27,557	New York, N. Y. ('98)	3,500,000	Springfield, Ill.	24,963
Buffalo, N. Y.	255,664	Indianapolis, Ind.	105,436	New York, N. Y. ('90)	1,515,301	Springfield, Mass.	44,179
Burlington, Io.	22,565	Jackson, Mich.	20,798	Brooklyn, N. Y. ('90)	806,343	Springfield, Mo.	21,850
Cambridge, Mass.	70,028	Jersey City, N. J.	163,003	Norfolk, Va.	34,871	Springfield, O.	31,895
Camden, N. J.	58,313	Johnstown, Penn.	21,805	Oakland, Cal.	48,682	Syracuse, N. Y.	88,143
Canton, O.	26,189	Joliet, Ill.	23,264	Omaha, Neb.	140,452	Tacoma, Wash.	36,005
Charleston, S. C.	54,955	Kansas City, Kan.	38,316	Oshkosh, Wis.	22,836	Taunton, Mass.	25,448
Chattanooga, Tenn.	29,100	Kansas City, Mo.	132,716	Oswego, N. Y.	21,842	Terre Haute, Ind.	30,217
Chelsea, Mass.	27,909	Kingston, N. Y.	21,261	Pateron, N. J.	78,347	Toledo, O.	81,434
Chicago, Ill. ('96)	1,619,226	Knoxville, Tenn.	22,535	Pawtucket, R. I.	27,633	Topeka, Kan.	31,007
Cincinnati, O.	296,908	La Crosse, Wis.	25,090	Peoria, Ill.	41,024	Trenton, N. J.	57,458
Cleveland, O.	261,353	Lancaster, Penn.	32,011	Petersburg, Va.	22,680	Troy, N. Y.	60,956
Cohoes, N. Y.	22,509	Lawrence, Mass.	44,654	Philadelphia, Penn.	1,046,964	Utica, N. Y.	44,007
Columbus, O.	88,150	Lewiston, Me.	21,701	Pittsburg, Penn.	238,617	Washington, D. C.	230,392
Council Bluffs, Io.	21,474	Lewiston, Ky.	21,567	Portland, Me.	36,425	Waterbury, Conn.	28,646
Covington, Ky.	37,371	Lincoln, Neb.	55,154	Portland, Ore.	46,385	Wheeling, W. Va.	34,522
Dallas, Tex.	38,667	Little Rock, Ark.	25,874	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	22,206	Wichita, Kan.	28,853
Davenport, Io.	26,872	Los Angeles, Cal.	50,395	Providence, R. I.	132,146	Wilkesbarre, Penn.	37,718
Dayton, O.	61,220	Louisville, Ky.	161,129	Pueblo, Col.	24,558	Williamsport, Penn.	27,132
Denver, Col.	106,713	Lowell, Mass.	77,696	Quincy, Ill.	31,494	Wilmington, Del.	62,411
Des Moines, Io.	50,093	Lynn, Mass.	55,797	Racine, Wis.	21,014	Woonsocket, R. I.	20,830
Detroit, Mich.	205,876	Macon, Ga.	22,746	Reading, Penn.	58,661	Worcester, Mass.	84,655
Dubuque, Io.	30,311	Malden, Mass.	23,031	Richmond, Va.	81,388	Yonkers, N. Y.	32,033
Duluth, Minn.	33,115	Manchester, N. H.	44,126	Rochester, N. Y.	133,896	York, Penn.	20,793
Elizabeth, N. J.	37,764	Memphis, Tenn.	64,423	Rockford, Ill.	23,584	Youngstown, O.	73,220
Elmira, N. Y.	30,893	Meriden, Conn.	21,652	Sacramento, Cal.	26,386	Zanesville, O.	21,009

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

- Abyssinia.....ab-is-din'e-a.
 Adriatic.....a-dre-at'ic.
 Afghanistan.....af-gan-is-tan'.
 Alabama.....al-a-bah'ma.
 Albany.....aw'i-ba-ny.
 Albemarle.....al-be-mari'.
 Alexandria.....al-ex-an'dre-a.
 Algiers.....al-jeerr'.
 Alleghany.....al'le-ga-ny.
 Altai.....al-ti'.
 Altamaha.....al-ta-ma-haw'.
 Amoor.....a-moor'.
 Androscoggin.....an-dros-cog'gin.
 Appalachian.....ap-pa-la'che-an.
 Apalachicola.....ap-a-lach-e-co'la.
 Arequipa.....ah-ray-kee'pa.
 Argentine.....ar'gen-tine.
 Arizona.....ar-i-zo'na.
 Arkansas.....ar-kan'sas.
 Asia.....a'she-a.
 Asuncion.....ah-soon-se-own'.
 Atchison.....at'che-son.
 Bab el Mandeb.....bab el man'deb.
 Bagdad.....bag-dad'.
 Bahama.....ba-ha'ma.
 B: his.....bah-ee'a.
 Baltic.....baw'tic.
 Baltimore.....baw'l'te-more.
 Bangor.....bang'gor.
 Bangkok.....ban-kok'.
 Baton Rouge.....bah-tu roosh'.
 Beirut.....bi'root.
 Baluchistan.....ba-lu-chis-tan'.
 Bengal.....ben-gawl'.
 Bengasi.....ben-gah'ze.
 Bering.....beer'ing.
 Berlin.....ber-lin'.
 Bogota.....bo-go-tah'.
 Boise.....bwah-may'.
 Bokhara.....bok-hah'ra.
 Bombay.....bom-bay'.
 Bosphorus.....bos'po-rus.
 Brahmputra.....brah-ma-poo'tra.
 Brazil.....bra-zeel'.
 Brazos.....bras'os.
 Breslau.....bres'law.
 Brussels.....brus'sls.
 Bucharest.....boo-ka-rest'.
 Buenos Ayres.....bo'nos air'es.
 Cabul.....cah-bool'.
 Cairo (Egypt).....ki'ro.
 Callao.....cal-lah'o.
 Canton (China).....can-ton'.
 Caraccas.....ca-rah'sa.
 Caribbean.....car-lb-ber'an.
 Caucasus.....caw'ca-sus.
 Cayenne.....ki-en'.
 Cayuga.....ca-yoo'ga.
 Celebes.....cel'e-bees.
 Ceylon.....ce-lone'.
 Champlain.....sham-plain'.
 Chesapeake.....ches'a-peak.
 Cheyenne.....shi-en'.
 Chicago.....she-caw'go.
 Chimborazo.....chim-bo-rah'so.
 Christiania.....chris-te-a'ne-a.
 Cincinnati.....cin-cin-nah'te.
 Cochabamba.....coch-a-bam'ba.
 Cologne.....co-lone'.
 Colorado.....col-o-rah'do.
 Constantinople.....con-stan-te-no'ple.
 Copenhagen.....co-pen-ha'gen.
 Cotopaxi.....co-to-par'a.
 Covington.....cuv'ing-ton.
 Cusco.....coos'co.
 Dakota.....dah-ko'ta.
 Darlen.....day're-n.
 Davenport.....dav'en-port.
 Des Moines.....de moin'.
 Detroit.....de-troit'.
 Dresden.....dres'den.
 Dubuque.....du-book'.
 Ecuador.....ee-wa-dore'.
 Edinburgh.....ed'in-bur-ro.
 Elbe.....elb.
 England.....ing'gland.
 Euphrates.....yoo-fray'tees.
 Europe.....yoo'rup.
 Fezzan.....fes-man'.
 Fond du Lac.....fond du lae'.
 Genesee.....gen-e-see'.
 Genoa.....gen'o-a.
 Gibraltar.....gib-ran'tar.
 Glasgow.....glas'go.
 Gloucester.....glos'ter.
 Greenwich.....grin'tj.
 Griqua.....grik'wa.
 Guayaquil.....gwi-a-keel'.
 Guiana.....ghe-sh'ne.
 Guinea.....ghin'ne.
 Hague.....hayg.
 Han Chan.....han chow'.
 Haverhill.....hay-ver'il.
 Havre.....hahvr.
 Haiti.....hay'te.
 Helena.....be-lee'na.
 Henlopen.....hen-lo'pen.
 Himalaya.....him-a-lay'ya.
 Hindostan.....hin-dos-tan'.
 Hoang Ho.....ho-ang ho'.
 Hoboken.....ho-bo'ten.
 Hongkong.....hong-kong'.
 Houston.....hoos'ton.
 Idaho.....id'a-ho.
 Indies.....in'ja.
 Illinois.....il-le-no'.
 Iowa.....i'o-wa.
 Irkoutsk.....ir-kootsk'.
 Jamaica.....ja-may'sa.
 Japan.....ja-pan'.
 Java.....jah'va.
 Kalamazoo.....kal-a-ma-soo'.
 Kashgar.....kash-gar'.
 Katahdin.....ka-tah'din.
 Kelat.....ke-lat'.
 Kennebec.....ken-ne-bee'.
 Keokuk.....kee'o-kuk.
 Klamath.....klah'mat.
 Labrador.....lab-ra-dore'.
 La Crosse.....lah cross'.
 Lafayette.....lah-fay'et'.
 Lancaster.....lanc'as-ter.
 La Paz.....lah pahz'.
 La Plata.....lah plah'ta.
 Lassa.....lah'sa.
 Leavenworth.....lev'en-worth.
 Lima.....lee'ma.
 Louisiana.....loo-ee-ah'na.
 Louisville.....loo'is-vil.
 Lyons.....li'ous.
 Madeira.....ma-dee'ra.
 Madras.....ma-drahs'.
 Madrid.....ma-dreed'.
 Magdalena.....mag-da-lee'na.
 Magellan.....mag-el'lan.
 Malabar.....mal-a-bar'.
 Malsoca.....ma-lac'ca.
 Malay.....ma-lay'.
 Malaysia.....ma-lay'she-a.
 Manila.....ma-nill'a.
 Manitoba.....man-e-to-bah'.
 Maranham.....mar-an-ham'.
 Marseilles.....mar-salis'.
 Matagorda.....mate-gor'da.
 Maumee.....maw-mee'.
 Melanesti.....mel-a-nee'she-a.
 Melbourne.....mel'burn.
 Merrimac.....mer're-mac.
 Miami.....mi-am'a.
 Michigan.....mish'e-gan.
 Milan.....mil'an.
 Milwaukee.....mil-waw'kee.
 Missouri.....mis-soo're.
 Mobile.....mo-beel'.
 Mocha.....mo'ka.
 Monongahela.....mo-nong-ga-be'la.
 Montana.....mon-tah'na.
 Montevideo.....mon-te-vid'e-o.
 Montpelier.....mont-peel'yer.
 Montreal.....mont-re-awl'.
 Moscow.....mos'co.
 Mount Desert.....mpunt des'ert.
 Mourzouk.....moor-sook'.
 Mozambique.....mo-sam-beek'.
 Munich.....mu'nik.
 Muscat.....mus-cat'.
 Nashua.....nash'u-a.
 Natchez.....natch'es.
 Nevada.....nay-vah'da.
 Newfoundland.....new'fund-land.
 New Orleans.....new or'le-ans.
 New Zealand.....new see'land.
 Niger.....ni'jer.
 Norfolk.....nor'fok.
 Norwich.....nor'rij.
 Nova Scotia.....no'va sco'she-a.
 Obi.....o'be.
 Oceanica.....o-she-an'e-ca.
 Odessa.....o-des'sa.
 Okhotsk.....ok-hotak'.
 Omaha.....o'ma-haw.
 Oneida.....o-ni'da.
 Oregon.....or'e-gon.
 Orinoco.....o-re-no'co.
 Oshkosh.....osh'kosh.
 Oswego.....os-wee'go.
 Ottawa.....ot'ta-wa.
 Ozark.....o-sark'.
 Palermo.....pa-ler'mo.
 Palestine.....pal'es-tine.
 Pamlico.....pam'te-co.
 Panama.....pan-a-mah'.
 Papua.....pap'u-a.
 Paraguay.....par-a-gway'.
 Passamaquoddy.....pas-sa-ma-quod'dy.
 Peking.....pe-kin'.
 Pensacola.....pen-sa-co'la.
 Pernambuco.....per-nam-boo'co.

Persia per'she-a.	Sahara sah-hah'ra.	Syracuse syr'a-cuse.	Valparaiso val-pa-rí'eo.
Philippi phe-lip'pl.	Saigon si-gon'.	Tabriz ta-brées'.	Venezuela ven-e-swee'la.
Philippine phe-lip'pln.	Sandusky san-dus'ky.	Tahlequah tah'le-kwah.	Vera Cruz vay'ra kroos.
Platte plat.	San Joaquin san wah-keen'.	Tashkend tash-kend'.	Versailles ver-sails'.
Polynesia pol-y-nee'she-a.	San Jose san ho-may'.	Tasmania tas-may'nea.	Vienna ve-en'na.
Popocatepetl pop-o-cah'te-petl.	Sante Fe san'ta fay.	Taunton tahn'ton.	Wabash waw'bash.
Portugal port'u-gal.	Santee san-tee'.	Tchad chad.	Wasatch wa-satch'.
Potomac po-to'mac.	Santiago san-ti-ah'go.	Teheran tee-be-rah'n'.	Warsaw war'saw.
Poughkeepsie pu-kip'se.	Schenectady ske-nec'ta-dy.	Tennessee ten-nes-see'.	Wilkesbarre wilks'bar-ra.
Prague praig.	Scioto si-o'to.	Terre Haute ter're hote.	Willamette wil-lam'et.
Puerto Rico pware'to-re'ko.	Schuylkill skool'kill.	Thames tema.	Winnabago win-ne-ba'go.
Pyrenees pyr'e-nee.	Seine sane.	Thibet to-bet'.	Winnipeg win'ne-peg.
Quebec kwe-bee'.	Shanghai shang-hi'.	Tierra del Fuego { tee-er'ra del fway'go.	Winnepegauke win-ne-pe-sok'e.
Quito kee'to.	Siam si-am'.	Tiflis tif'lis.	Winona we-no'na.
Racine ra-seen'.	Sicily sis'e-le.	Timbuctoo tim-buc-too'.	Woonsocket woon-sock'et.
Raleigh raw'le.	Sierra Leone see-er'ra lee-o'nee.	Titicaca tit-e-cah'ca.	Worcester woos'ter.
Rappahannock rap-pa-han'nock.	Sierra Madre see-er-ra mah'dray.	Tokyo to'kee-o.	Wyoming wi-o'ming.
Reading red'ing.	Singapore sing-a-pore'.	Toledo to-lee'do.	Yangtze Kiang yang tse ki-ang'.
Reid re-ad'.	Soudan soo-dan'.	Trinidad trin-o-dad'.	Yedo yed'o.
Rio Grande re'o gran'day.	Staten Island stat'n l'land.	Tripoli trip'o-le.	Yenisei yen-e-say'e.
Rio Janeiro re'o ja-nay'ru.	St. Anthony saint an'to-ny.	Tulare too-lah're.	Yokohama yo-ko-hah'ma.
Roanoke ro-an-oke'.	St. Augustine saint aw-gus-teen'.	Turkestan toor-kes-tan'.	Yosemite yo-sem'e-ta.
Russia rush'a.	St. Croix saint croi'.	Uruguay yoo-roo-gway'.	Yucatan yoo-ca-tan'.
Sabine sa-been'.	St. Louis saint loo'la.	Utah yoo'tah.	Yukon yoo'kon.
Sacramento sar-ra-men'to.	St. Roque saint roke'.	Utes yoo'ti-ca.	Zambesi zam-bay'ma.
Saginaw sag'e-naw.	Sucre soo'cray.		
	Suez soo-es'.		
	Sumatra su-mah'tra.		
	Sydney sid'na.		

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on
or before the date last stamped below

SON-9-40

--	--	--

6. 3. 1.

Swinton, W.
Geography.

**Tx
914.1
S9791**

[illegible]

ION
[VERITY]

LIBRARY. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION. STATE OF
6323

632351

